

Hongkong

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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29

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SINGAPORE, SEPTEMBER 29

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS. THE RAILWAY STRIKE.

NO UNTOWARD DEVELOPMENTS.

GOVERNMENT MEASURES SATISFACTORILY WORKING.

London, September 28.
The Postmaster General notices that foreign and Colonial parcels cannot be accepted, nor inland parcels, except for local delivery. He urges the posting of urgent communications only.

SITUATION IMPROVING.

London, September 29.
An official announcement says the general situation is improving. The Government measures are working satisfactorily and food distribution is proceeding smoothly. Offers of voluntary assistance are still pouring in.

NO NEGOTIATIONS.

London, September 29.
Mr. J. H. Thomas announces that there is no development in the situation and that no direct or indirect negotiations for a settlement are taking place.

PUBLIC FEELING HARDENING.

London, September 29.
Public feeling against the strike is hardening hourly. The newspapers increasingly condemn what the *Times* calls an unfair and unreasonable strike, regardless of the community. There is a growing determination that the men must return to work before a settlement can be entertained. Meanwhile the efficiency of the Government's food measures has made the deepest impression. Hyde Park yesterday was the centre of attraction, presenting an extraordinary spectacle. A church parade was held between the rows of lorries and there were piles of churns on the drive along the Serpentine, which has already been dubbed "The Milky Way." In addition to the milk received by motorists, a train conveying 1,200 churns arrived in the evening from the West. Long-distance business charabancs are rapidly increasing and are crammed with business men and tourists. Miss Hopwood, Assistant Food Distribution Officer for London.

THE RAILWAY SERVICES.

London, September 28.
To-night's reports from the London termini show that an exceedingly limited number of trains ran to-day, the South Western Railway and the Great Western Railway services being most successful. The Companies indicate the probability of extended services to-morrow, particularly the London and Brighton Railway which has issued time-table arrangements.

MR. SMILLIE'S SENSIBLE ADVICE.

London, September 29.
Mr. Smillie, speaking at Glasgow, said he expected that 90 per cent. of the miners would be rendered idle in three days in consequence of the strike. He urged the miners to keep their heads and be passive resisters as far as possible.

NO BALLOT TAKEN.

London, September 29.
Mr. Appleton, Secretary of the General Federation of Trade Unions, interviewed, said in view of the fact that no issue is involved between the railwaymen and the Government until the end of December, he believed that had the railwaymen balloted there would have been no strike. He expressed the opinion that the effect of the strike on trades will not be certain for some days.

THE FUTURE UNCERTAIN.

London, September 29.
At mid-day to-day the situation had not materially changed, and with the transport workers and busmen still working the element of surprise has not proved so successful as was anticipated. The rationing of foodstuffs and petrol and other drastic Government measures has had a steadying influence, and to the superficial view things have been going on in a limited way much as usual, but the future holds many uncertainties.

The transport workers and busmen are apparently eager to come out in sympathy with the railwaymen, and as far as London, with its nine millions of concentrated humanity is concerned, there is no doubt that an extension of the strike in that direction would to a great extent paralyse the Metropolis. The authorities, of course are making every preparation, but there are obvious limits to its organising powers without the aid of the transportmen. Much will depend on the Government's power to maintain some sort of train service, and the outlook in this respect seems improving.

MEN NOT KEEN ON STRIKE.

London, September 29.
Skeleton services were run this morning on a number of suburban lines and continued throughout the day. The boat train from Folkestone was run to time, while the Great Western arranged a number of trunk trains. A fairly representative service is being arranged in the provinces.

Indications are gradually forthcoming that the rank and file are anything but unanimously keen on the strike. Some firemen, guards and drivers on several railways are at work, but their number is negligible.

PRESIDENT WILSON INDISPOSED.

ORDERED A COMPLETE REST.

Washington, September 29.
President Wilson has been ordered a complete rest. All his engagements for the near future are cancelled.

LUXEMBURG AND FRANCE.

Luxemburg, September 29.
A plebiscite has decided in favour of a Customs Union with France.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

BERLIN CLEARING-HOUSE UNDER BRITISH CONTROL.

BRITISH MERCHANTS NOT ENAMOURED.

Cologne, September 28.
A meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce passed a resolution declaring that the statements of Mr. Knott, President of the British Chamber of Commerce in Germany, who intervened at the meeting, were unauthorized, calling upon Mr. Knott to resign, and entirely dissociating the Chamber from Mr. Knott's action in proposing the establishment of a commercial clearing house in Berlin under British control.

[The message referred to states:—Mr. Knott, President of the British Chamber of Commerce in Germany, who intervened at the meeting, proposed to establish a clearing house in Berlin to control all exports from Germany to the British Empire and imports from Britain to Germany, stated that the German Government had consented in principle to a British official controlling the licence department of the Ministry of Economics.]

THE GERMANS IN THE BALTIC PROVINCES.

ALLIES DEMAND IMMEDIATE WITHDRAWAL.

Paris, September 29.
Marshal Foch on behalf of the Allies has presented a note to Germany demanding that she accept the Government's plea of expediency regarding the withdrawal of the Germans from the Baltic provinces. It orders that the Government proceed with the withdrawal immediately, and until this is done the Allies will refuse to consider the German proposals regarding raw materials and financial facilities.

ANOTHER BALKAN WAR?

Paris, September 28.
The Supreme Council is apparently changing its attitude towards the Fiume problem, consequent on recent developments, which are now regarded as threatening a Balkan War. The Council is clearly convinced that international action must be forced unless Italy controls the situation within a few days.

ANOTHER FRENCH TREASON TRIAL.

Paris, September 29.
Another treason Court Martial begins on Monday, when nine men and three women will be charged with aiding the publication of the notorious propagandist *Gazette des Ardennes*, published by Germans and circulated broadcast throughout France and Belgium.

THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE.

Rome, September 29.
After statements by the ex-Premier, Signor Orlando, defending the action of the Italian Peace Delegation, and Signor Nitti, who explained the attitude of the new Government, the Chamber passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 208 votes to 148, with ten absentions. It also passed a resolution re-affirming the Italian character of Fiume, the Official Socialists abstaining.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Peking, September 28.
The new Acting Premier, Kun Wan-pang, has officially wired to the Military Government of Canton to the effect that he has been appointed as Acting Premier and will have the Peace Conference carried on as arranged by his predecessor.

RETIREMENT MEASURES.

Peking, September 30.
The President has ordered all the Ministers and Public Department heads to make out statements of their monthly expenses with a view to abolishing unnecessary items so as to ease the financial situation.

REDUCING THE ARMY.

Peking, September 30.
The Premier has wired to all provincial authorities that his principal and first object is to reduce the Army and save expenses. He asks them to render their assistance in the matter.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

STRAITS ADMINISTRATION.

Singapore, September 29.
The Officer Administering the Government is about to arrive this morning from Borneo ports.

NO PASSPORT.

Singapore, September 29.
A Swiss landing in the Colony without a passport has been fined \$500.

EX-GERMAN VESSELS.

Singapore, September 29.
The *Ulm*, another ex-German vessel, has arrived from Dutch waters; also the *Sierra Ventana*. They have been handed to the French and will go to Europe.

THE NEW WRITERS.

Singapore, September 29.
The new writers of the *Straits Times* are Mr. J. H. Thomas and Mr. J. H. Thomas.

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Photo: Underwood and Underwood

PRESENT WASHINGTON RIOTS.

U. S. Cavalry leaving stables at East Myrtle, in response to call for cavalry and tanks to control streets of Washington, D. C., in response to riots between Whites and Negroes.

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The most interesting part of this volume deals with the struggle inside Germany over the use of U-boats and the making of peace overtures. Helfferich claims to have been in close touch with all the phases of the struggle. For him both war questions of policy and were closely intermingled. The sinking of three English cruisers by the U-39 and the assurance given by von Tirpitz to a representative of the American Press that England could be defeated by the destruction of her merchant craft had caused great enthusiasm in Germany. When Helfferich joined the Government in February, 1915, the Navy had prepared a proclamation declaring the waters of Great Britain and Ireland a war area in which merchant vessels would be sunk, but the consent of the Kaiser and the Chancellor not yet been obtained. The two reluctantly agreed, with the limitation that neutral ships would not be sunk. Protest, but not much more, was expected from neutrals. Zimmermann is stated to have already sounded Mr. Gerard, and to have ascertained that American opposition would be formal. The protest was stiffer than had been expected, and the subsequent exchange of Notes and the deaths of American citizens on various vessels culminating with the Lusitania made the matter very serious.

Helfferich had been negotiating with American cotton merchants and bankers, and had hopes of using their influence towards establishing "freedom of the seas." He was therefore most averse from pressing the U-boats, and urged his views on the Kaiser and the Chancellor against Tirpitz, who offered to resign. In 1916 the German Admiralty continued their propaganda, and won von Falkenhayn to their views. Moderation, however, prevailed, and Tirpitz was replaced by Capelle. Then came the American Note on the sinking of the Sussex. There was a conference at headquarters. Falkenhayn insisted that if the U-boat campaign were lightened the English and French would be strengthened morally and materially, and the sacrifices already made for Verdun would be thrown away. The Kaiser was impressed and told the Chancellor that he would have to choose between America and Verdun. The Chancellor summoned Helfferich by telephone, but before the latter's arrival the Chancellor had won the day for moderation.

The Admiralty propaganda was continued, and in August, 1916, there was another conference at Pless attended by the Chancellor, Hindenburg, and Ludendorff, now in control. Holtzendorff, Kock, Wild von Hohenborn, Jagow, and Helfferich himself. The whole position was reviewed, and the generals, although it was clear that they were now favourably disposed to the Admiralty view, declared that in the present state of affairs they could not sanction the risk of a breach with America. It was therefore decided against the Admiralty.

The Chancellor told Jagow and Helfferich that the situation was so grave that he thought the time had come to get Mr. Wilson to act as peacemaker. Helfferich opposed this on the ground that Mr. Wilson was too much on the side of the Entente to make a fair peace, and suggested the alternative of an understanding with Russia at the expense of Poland. But von Jagow and the Chancellor thought that Russia would do nothing without the promise of Constantinople. Then came the speech of Lord Grey in October. The Chancellor thought that Germany must respond to the suggestion of a League of Nations, but Helfferich retorted that the end of the war must come first, and that the military position was so strong that the enemy would probably listen to definite proposals. The Chancellor took the advice, sent messenger to Vienna, and saw the Kaiser. The latter was persuaded and a few days later sent a formal letter to the Chancellor telling him to prepare the necessary documents. As the enemy had no man of sufficient moral greatness to speak for peace in the interests of his own people and of enemy peoples, he himself would undertake the task.

At the secret session of the Reichstag Helfferich was deputed

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to defend the making of the peace overtures and the restriction of the U-boat warfare. He had a difficult task, but the support of the General Staff carried the day. The Centre, however, held a party meeting, and declared that if the Chancellor decided for unrestricted U-boat war, and if he were supported by the Army Staff, he would have the Reichstag behind him. This was giving him a blank cheque, but at the same time definitely weakening the authority of the political chief of the Empire with respect to the Military Staff. Helfferich comments that anyone who knew Ludendorff's personality must have seen that the U-boat question would soon recur.

It did recur. In the end of December, 1916, the Army leaders wished a Note to be sent to America declaring the opening of unrestricted U-boat warfare without regard to peace negotiations. At Pless Hindenburg and Ludendorff received the Chancellor, Zimmermann, and Helfferich with "icy coldness." Their determination had been taken, and the Chancellor said that the Kaiser would have to decide. On January 8, 1917, a wire from Hindenburg summoned the Chancellor to Pless once more. Hindenburg and Ludendorff said that the opening of the unrestricted U-boat campaign must not be delayed beyond February 1.

The Chief of the Naval Staff had sent to the Chancellor a new memorandum estimating the shipping and the food requirements of England and the rate of destruction that could be accomplished. He gave his assurance that the task of reducing England, if begun on February 1, could be accomplished in five months. Helfferich says that he coached the Chancellor against the naval view, and insisted that Germany would lose more by the entrance of America into the war than she could possibly gain by the U-boats. But the generals prevailed.

Helfferich then wished to resign. The Chancellor told him what had taken place at the conference. The generals had declared that they would not be responsible for the military situation unless the U-boat campaign were undertaken. On the other hand, they would be responsible for the result even if the new step brought America into the war. The Chancellor said that he also had wished to resign, but had felt that such action on his part would not prevent the U-boat war, but would certainly reduce its efficacy by throwing doubts into the minds of the nation and of Germany's Allies. He had decided to stay on and do the best he could to make the new weapon successful. Helfferich agreed to take the same line, and even accepted the task of commending it to the Reichstag.

FINANCER LOSES EYE AT GOLF.
A Paris message states that a golf ball struck the monocle worn by Mr. James de Rothschild, son of the late Baron Edmund de Rothschild, one of the famous family of financiers. Mr. de Rothschild's eye was so severely injured that it had to be removed.

HOW TO ABOLISH IMPORTATION.

In the course of an article on the subject of the abolition of the importation of goods, the writer has been struck by the fact that the Chinese Government is now disposed to incur some sacrifice of revenue in that direction. Foreign traders are often under the erroneous impression that the actual amount paid as import duty and transit dues does not exceed 7.5 per cent, and this combined duty is 5 per cent less than what they would pay under the Mackay Treaty. This, however, is by no means always the case, as there are other taxes, such as the destination tax, levied on imported goods. Although the transit pass protects their goods until they reach an inland centre of distribution it gives them no further protection when bulk is broken and the goods redistributed from these centres. The present system of likin not only imposes additional taxation, but the movements of goods is delayed by the repeated examination en route. As a rule foreign traders do not believe that likin in all its forms can be abolished. I, on the contrary, believe that a scheme can be devised to carry out the abolition effectually.

REFORM INSTALLMENTS.

One of the principal difficulties will be the financial arrangement during the period of transition from the old system to the new. It seems to me that the best way to overcome these difficulties is to bring about the change by instalments.

Suppose we decide that all the likin stations shall be closed down in four years' time. We can then abolish one-quarter of the stations in the first year. Imported articles could be arranged into four groups and a new tariff applied to one or these groups. This group then could be exempt from all kinds of inland taxes in all parts of China, while the remaining three groups could be treated according to the present arrangement. When, at the end of the first year, another group of articles comes under the new tariff, another set of likin stations would be closed down, and so on until the fourth year is reached, when the new tariff becomes universal and all likin stations abolished. By adopting this course an opportunity would be given to both foreign and Chinese traders to satisfy themselves that the abolition of likin is being carried out effectively, while the danger of loss of revenue to the Chinese Government in any one year would be minimised. This is, in fact, the same principle as adopted in the Alcock convention, provisionally signed in 1899.

NECESSITY OF A DIFFERENTIAL SCALE.

So far I have kept to the stipulations in the Mackay Treaty. But, as has been already pointed out, the present uniform rate tends to restrict the importation of raw materials and machinery, and duties on these articles should be reduced. On the other hand, the luxuries now imported into China can no doubt bear a heavier burden without being adversely affected—the raising of the opium duty in 1897 supplies an excellent example. The scale can be so arranged that the total duty collected shall not exceed the 12.5 per cent. rate agreed to, but luxuries should pay more and necessities less. Nor need we make any complicated classification. As an illustration we may propose that the imported articles be divided into, say, five classes, each paying a different import duty in such a way that more than 50 per cent. of the total volume of imports pay 12.5 per cent., according to the Mackay Treaty, and 25 per cent. of the imports pay less, and the remaining 25 per cent. more. The maximum rate, however, need not be more than 25 per cent. ad valorem, which can never do any harm to the trade in these articles, as it will still be the comparatively lightest duty in the world; but it will enable the Chinese Government to allow many kinds of raw materials and machinery to be on the free list, thus encouraging home industry as well as import trade. It cannot be overemphasised that the richer a country becomes, the more it will be able to consume foreign imports. I need hardly add that British traders have everything to gain by such a measure, as many articles which can only be obtained in the British Empire will pay a reduced rate, and immense development of British trade will certainly take place to the benefit of both countries.

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MALARIA IN ENGLAND.

HOW IT IS BEING FOUGHT.

Captain Angus Macdonald, M.D., R.A.M.C., lately Medical Officer of Health, Kingston, Jamaica, and Director, Anchylostomiasis Campaign, Grenada B.W.I., and now Epidemiological Assistant to Sir Ronald Ross, Consultant in Malaria, War Office, contributes to Overseas an interesting account of the anti-malarial measures adopted in England. He writes—

Who would have dreamed, when Ross was carrying on in India the work of discovery that revealed the miraculous life cycle of the parasite of malaria, that perhaps the most striking object lesson in the saving of human misery which in his own time has resulted from that discovery was to be demonstrated at home in England?

Yet so it is; and at the moment the authorities are engaged, not actually in stamping out malaria in England, but in preventing malaria from getting that hold in this country which it has obtained in past times to the physical impoverishment of the people throughout a considerable area of agricultural England.

Having been an active assistant during the present year in this work of malaria prevention, I have been entrusted with the pleasurable task of telling in a few words to Dominion readers of the Overseas journal how the Dominions in their turn have helped the cause of health in the Mother Country. For without the material and opportunities afforded by the Dominions in the study of malaria the fugitive occurrence of malaria in this country might not have found any one prepared or equipped to make the same discoveries here in the brief years allowed.

It may well be called a triumph of British science, this prevention of malaria, and like the prevention of other diseases it carries with it the drawback, from the popular point of view, that it avoids the spectacular, and the evidence of its worth is to be appreciated by negation. We are stirred to the depths, for instance, by an epidemic of influenza broadcast to the tune of millions of sufferers in the land. But the ordinary mind is not so impressed to learn that in the year of grace 1918 there occurred only seventy cases of indigenous malaria in England—that is, malaria occurring in England from infection by English mosquitoes of persons who have never been out of England. And yet, but for the measures of control adopted by the authorities, there might have been thousands instead of seventy. It is common knowledge now that many thousands of men with malaria, still infectious, have returned to this country from different seats of war—from Salonika, Mesopotamia, Palestine, East Africa. Military urgency made it unavoidable that many of these should return to their own Corps in parts of the country where it was known that mosquitoes abound, which might, by biting these men, give malaria to other soldiers and to the general population.

In England there are three varieties of the mosquito that carries malaria. One of these, known as "Anopheles Maculipennis," the Spotted-wing Anopheles, is very common in certain flat and marshy parts of the country. It spends

the winter resting in shady places amongst the cobwebs on the ceilings of cowsheds, stables, and pigsties, feeding now and then on the animals therein. In the summer it flies out and lays its eggs on weed-grown ditches and ponds. The young larvae come out of the eggs after some days and wriggle their lives along for a few weeks in the water. They then make up their minds to try another mode of life and, curling up on the surface of the water, they split open and out flies the real mosquito. If the weather is suitably warm several generations may be born during the year, and as the mosquito lays a hundred eggs and more, there may be a vast number of mosquitoes in late summer. Then it is that most harm results, and it is in the warm days of July and August, in temperate countries, that most malaria cases occur. The other two anopheline mosquitoes in this country do not live in houses and stables, and are probably not concerned so much in transmitting malaria.

Our friend of the spotted wing, however, though she still haunts the stables and feeds on the cattle in the summer, if they are brought into the stables, wanders at night into dwelling-houses, where she takes stealthy feeds of blood from us humans. If she chances to suck the blood of a malaria sufferer, she may then, biting others, pass on the malaria poison to those of us who have not had malaria or who may never have left this country.

Now there are several facts in this history of the mosquito which point the way to prevention. First, in the winter months she may be attacked and destroyed in large numbers in stables and elsewhere by various means—by repeatedly sweeping the ceilings in cold winter weather; by washing walls and ceilings with lime and sulphur; by fumigation with smoke and various chemicals. When spring comes few are then left for egg-laying.

Then the ditches and ponds in which they lay their eggs may be treated in various ways to prevent larvae developing or having a chance of life. The simplest and least expensive is to keep the ditches and ponds free of all sorts of weed. When the banks are clear of weed and muddy, and no growths come up from bottom to surface, the larvae cannot live. The fish and other aquatic enemies gobble them all up; and also the mosquito, missing the weed on or around which she is accustomed to lay her eggs, wanders further off. Again, in summer, as it takes a fortnight before the poison in the mosquito is mature and capable of causing malaria, persistent watchfulness and slaughter of all indoor mosquitoes will undeniably result in the prevention of much infection. One very spectacular method of destroying larvae in their ditch and pond homes is of little practical utility under the conditions found in this country and as a danger and menace from an agricultural point of view it has not been recommended or adopted—that is, the use of oil—kerosene and other oils and emulsions and any chemical agents.

Other measures of simplicity and practicability, involving no more labour and employing no expensive material, are sufficient. Given the brains to direct and the labour to do, it is possible to keep malaria absolutely at bay in any community in this country.



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MAJOR WALTON ON PARLIAMENTARY REFORM

Major Walton, Member of Parliament, Secretary to the Ministry of Health, presided at a conference on local government at the summer meeting of Oxford city extension students at Oxford recently.

He pointed out that at the present moment the central Government was grossly overburdened. The system of Standing Committees might be necessary as a temporary expedient, but it was not the sort of permanent addition to the legislative machinery that they should contemplate. It was his privilege for a long time during the war to be one of the Prime Minister's secretaries, and he had followed the growth and development of the present system of Cabinet Government. He was able to see the quantity of papers which Cabinet Ministers were supposed to digest, and he did not mind telling them that no one man or any single group of men, however able or competent, could possibly master, as they ought if they were to legislate on them, the complicated questions which came before the Government at the present time.

Unless they reconstituted their central machinery by some form of legislative devolution he did not see how they could possibly hope to maintain the credit of Parliamentary Government.

As a Unionist, he did not believe that what he called federal devolution was anti-Unionist. If they wanted democratic government they must have true partnership between the Government and each individual, and the only way was to put real responsibility on every representative body, however small it might be. It was true, progress might be slower, and they might be disappointed, periodically by having backward areas, but he would rather have that and reform coming from the people than impose temporary efficiency from above on the people of the country.

One of the great problems they had before them was to bring what they called the man in the man in the street into closer touch with Government, both legislative and administrative.

Another experiment was that of co-optation, that was to attempt to bring outside people other than the elected representatives into the machinery of Government.

Another form was that of Soviet government. The chief distinction of Soviet government was vocational instead of territorial representation. The Soviet was elected by the workers in a craft, and not by the inhabitants of an area. It was an interesting experiment, and should be discussed without dragging in Bolshevism and revolution. The nearest approach to the Soviet Government in this country was the House of Lords. (Laughter.) The Bishops were elected, not by the inhabitants of an area, but they represented the clergy. The Irish and Scottish representative peers were elected by the particular class of Irish and Scottish peers. When, therefore, Soviet government was studied it should include a careful survey of the influence and work of the Upper Chamber.

They would never get good local government until they realized that it depended on good citizenship and that each one should do his bit.

BRITISH AVIATION.

A FRENCH TRIBUTE.

Under the title of "Great Britain's Effort" M. Henri Farman, the well-known aeroplane constructor, publishes in the *Auto* an interesting article, in the course of which he says—

It is because the British colonies, scattered wide over every quarter of the globe, are appealing for rapid means of communication between each other that the British Government does not shrink from any sacrifice in order to develop aviation, whilst hitherto we, the creators of flying, are so modestly marking time! An official landing stage has been established near London with, from the point of view of aviators, every modern convenience—a Customs-office which receives airmen and collects, if necessary, the duties payable; shops where you will find the petrol and oil for replenishing, and hangars of all sizes which will accommodate a mosquito or Goliath. Everything is foreseen, scheduled, and organized. A circular shows you at first sight the details and prices of the essential commodities which you may need, and in that small area of the landing stage you have everything necessary for the continuance of your journey.

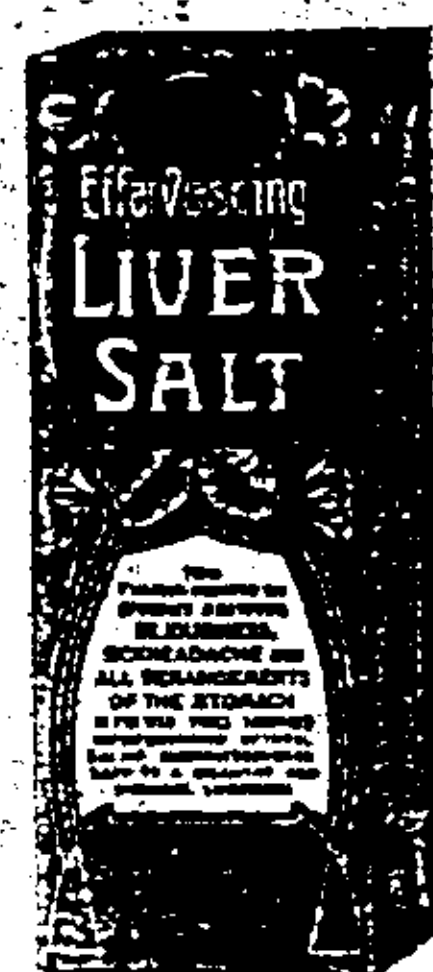
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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1919.

OUR NEW GOVERNOR.

Hongkong, official and unofficial, has to-day given a sincere and hearty welcome to its new Governor. It is our pleasurable duty to associate ourselves with that expression of popular feeling and to join in the hope that His Excellency's term of office may be one of lasting benefit to the Colony and, at its close, may be looked back upon, on his part, with a sense of gratification at duty well done. Sir Reginald Stubbs comes to Hongkong at a most momentous period in its history; at a turning point in its affairs, as we all hope and believe. No more opportune moment for a change of Governorship could have occurred than the present. The war, on which the whole energies of the Empire have been concentrated, is over; we are about to enter upon the task of reconstruction. It is a moment for stock-taking, when we can review the successes and the failures of the past, and make wise and liberal provision for the future. The Colony is looking forward, as to-day's Address of Welcome puts it, to "a new era of progress." It will be no use of mere platitudes, therefore, for us to say that a greater responsibility rests upon Sir Reginald Stubbs, on his assumption of office, than has been borne by any previous occupant of the gubernatorial chair. That His Excellency is conscious of that fact is shown by the nature of his first public utterance, made at the City Hall to-day.

The attitude in which the Colony welcomes Sir Reginald Stubbs to its shores is admirably reflected in the terms of the Address read to him at the City Hall this morning. In the past, there has been a tendency on the part of those drawing up Addresses of Welcome to make them a mere string of empty platitudes, nauseating because of their reiterated compliments, and discredited because those on whose behalf the sentiments were expressed knew little or nothing of the new-comer. It is not in that strain that to-day's message to His Excellency has been framed. That is a sign of the times, and a good one, too. Emphasis is rightly laid on the difficulties of administration in this important possession of the Crown, and it is wisely remarked, in this connection, that in a community so cosmopolitan in character, diverse views and interests must necessarily exist. His Excellency will therefore realise the impossibility of pleasing all; if he is a wise man, he will never attempt the task. But the change from the usual procedure of burdening an Address of this type with meaningless praise and flattery, is most apparent in the recital of some of the most important of the problems that await His Excellency's attention. The list is a formidable one; it is divided up into no fewer than seventeen heads. Beside it, we might almost say that President Wilson's famous Fourteen Points fade into insignificance! The list speaks for itself; it must be regarded as a well-thought-out and comprehensive statement of the Colony's desires. In concentrated form, it sums up the needs of Hongkong to-day, and we are glad to recognise in it very many proposals which we have initiated and steadily urged. If we were asked to name the two most important points in the Address, we should unhesitatingly single out the housing and constitutional reform questions. The former cries aloud for wise and urgent attention, and it is the hope of the whole community that His Excellency will give it priority of consideration. Our present system of Council representation badly needs alteration so as to give the public more adequate means of voicing its views. It is, however, true that public opinion, as the Address says, is divided on this issue, and we trust that His Excellency, in dealing with it, will not overlook the rising aspirations of Kowloon.

The confidence which the whole Colony reposes in His Excellency, in its belief that he will successfully grapple with the many problems raised, is based on the fact that he comes to us relatively a young man, with, we hope, a young man's progressive ideas; and also that his rapid rise in the Colonial Service implies that he is a most talented and capable official. He has a great opportunity of exercising his administrative abilities for the benefit of the Colony and the Empire. If he makes full use of it, eschewing "red tape" methods and autocratic measures, he will earn the lasting gratitude of those whose affairs he has been called upon to administer. He will be judged by his actions. Let us all give him a fair chance. We do not expect him to cause all our grievances to disappear by, as it were, a touch with the fairy wand. But we do look for sympathetic consideration of our many problems—above all, the housing and constitutional government. His Excellency may find us a difficult people, but he will be helped by the consciousness that we are a community, not asking to be relieved of responsibilities, but anxious to assume our full civic privileges. That should be a guarantee of our wish to co-operate in the work that lies ahead. And above all our differences is the fact that we are, happily, loyal to the Empire, the Flag, and the Throne. We extend the hand of good fellowship to our new Governor. On behalf of the whole community, we beg that both he and Lady Stubbs (when she arrives) will have many happy years in our midst.

ARRIVAL OF HONGKONG'S NEW GOVERNOR.

A WARM PUBLIC WELCOME.

His Excellency's Speech at the City Hall.

When it became known that the Address of Welcome to our new Governor was likely to contain a statement of some of the pressing needs of the Colony, we have heard the opinion expressed that such a procedure would be regrettable, since it would detract from the heartiness of the welcome and convert the message into a "laboured" groan. That, however, is not the view that we take, nor, we imagine, will it represent the opinion of the community at large when a little reflection is given to the subject. We should look upon Sir Reginald Stubbs' assumption of office as though it were an appointment to a business position. His Excellency is, after all, a servant of the public, and in to-day's Address the community congratulates him on his appointment, points to his already brilliant career, calls his attention to the most important of the problems that he will be called upon to deal with, and expresses its confidence that he will be fully equal to his new responsibilities. Surely that is a business-like manner in which to welcome him to his post. We are heartily tired of the old, effusive type of public welcome. We feel sure that His Excellency will look at the matter from the right standpoint and understand that, though we have told him some of our needs, that does not mean he is any the less welcome in our midst.

THE RAILWAY STRIKE.

It is many days now since such grave news has come from Home as that which has been given to the Colony concerning the great railway strike which has thrown into dislocation the whole of the country's industrial life. It is indeed difficult from the information which has so far come to hand to form a judgment of the exact points at issue between the men and the authorities; but it is, apparently, all a question of wages. In this connection it is well to bear in mind that the railwaymen were given a guarantee that no reduction of the special war wages would take place before December 31 and also that they would be maintained at their present level until the cost of living had considerably changed. It will be remembered that just over a month ago big demands were made by the drivers, firemen and cleaners and that after critical negotiations with the Board of Trade substantial concessions were made, though the amounts agreed upon fell short in some respects of the original demands. Broadly, the Government accepted the scale of wages demanded for those in receipt of smaller sums, but cut down the scale demanded for those who were in receipt of the highest wages. At any rate, the Government's offer was so satisfactory as to warrant the statement by the men's leaders that the Government had made an earnest endeavour to meet the demands. The whole of the railwaymen's position was due to come up for revision in December in any case, and it is exceedingly difficult now sympathetically to appreciate the action of this most important section of workers.

SERIOUS UTTERANCES.

Indeed, it would appear from the comment of Mr. Lloyd George and the general tenor of the messages to hand that the strike is not only an ill-considered one but a direct outcome of the activities of a few revolutionaries, who have been busy of late sowing seeds of ferment calculated to harass administration and imperil law and order. The Premier even likens it unto an anarchist conspiracy and declares that the Government intends to meet this blow at the public weal with all the resources at the disposal of the State. These are indeed serious words to utter against so large and important a body of workers, but if the facts warrant such condemnation it is to be hoped that the opposition will be successful in their endeavour. Some consolation can be derived from the fact that such an able and level-headed man as Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., is at the head of the strikers' leaders, for his past record is one that inspires confidence. With such paucity of news concerning the actual cause it would be premature to pass judgment, but it is easy to realise the gravity of the crisis which the Old Country is now passing through. The need of unity, the imperative need of high production and the urgent room for social solidarity at Home will prompt all to a devout hope that this unfortunate strike will soon be settled.

His Excellency Sir Reginald Stubbs, K.C.M.G., assumed the Governorship of the Colony this morning, when he was sworn in and took over the seals of office from H.E. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., who has been administering the affairs of the Colony since the resignation of Sir Henry May. Sir Reginald was appointed to Hongkong in February last, when, as Mr. R. E. Stubbs, he was filling the position of Colonial Secretary of Ceylon. He figured in the Birthday Honours in June last, being made a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and later he proceeded to England, when he was invested with his Knighthood by His Majesty the King. He had had but a relatively brief career in the Colonial Service, but he had early been regarded as a man of marked ability and his appointments as Governor of this important Colony were generally considered as the rightful reward of brilliant service to the Empire. He is the youngest Governor the Colony has ever had.

Since His Excellency's departure from England on board the P. and O. mail steamer Khiva, in August, the Colony has awaited his arrival with a feeling of keen expectancy, in the hope that his assumption of office will coincide with a new era in the progressive development of this important possession of the Crown. Sir Reginald came ashore this morning and was accorded a welcome, the sincerity of which must have at once impressed him. Blake Pier had been gorgeously decorated in honour of the event, whilst the striking triumphal arches erected in Statue Square, the profusion of flags flying from business premises along the route to the City Hall, and the huge crowd which assembled to witness his landing, testified to the cordiality of the reception prepared for him.

Blake Pier was tastefully decorated for the auspicious occasion. The pillars were wound with red, white and blue drapings, and festoons of evergreens and bunting linked up the arches. Under the roof of the pier, were hung the Allied flags and streamers of evergreen in such profusion as to completely obscure the ironwork of the structure. Also the sides of the pier were lined with a profusion of palms. At the entrance to Statue Square from the Praya, there was beautifully decorated triumphal arch and another at the opposite side of the Square, facing the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. These decorations were so tastefully arranged that one was reminded of the occasion of the Peace Celebrations. The whole of the work had been most excellently carried out under the supervision of Mr. C. A. Grimes.

The facade of the C.P.O.S. building was strikingly decorated in red, white and blue drapings, whilst at the T.K.K. offices the house flag was displayed, being flanked by the British red ensign and the Japanese flag, the whole being set off with a background of evergreens. The upper floors of King's Building were adorned with flags and bunting, whilst along the Praya to Statue Square Allied flags were flown from business houses. The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, opposite Statue Square, was also tastefully decorated. The ships in harbour were also dressed for the occasion.

At half-past seven, this morning, the Saluting Battery of the Hongkong and Singapore Royal Garrison Artillery, with six guns, was paraded at Kowloon, on the open space adjoining the Star Ferry Wharf, and from thence was conveyed to Hongkong by special launch. On arrival, the Battery was marched to the Murray Parade ground, from where a salute of seventeen guns was to be fired on arrival of Sir Reginald Stubbs at Blake Pier and a further salute of 17 guns immediately after His Excellency had taken the Oath of Office, in the Council Chamber.

In preparation for His Excellency's landing there assembled at Blake Pier 150 members of the Police Force—European, Indian and Chinese—as well as an escort of the Indian Sergeants under Sgt. Pitt, the

whole being under the command of the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Captain Supt. of Police. Chief Inspector Kerr acted as D.S.P. and Inspectors Boulger, Garrod and Cashman were also in attendance. The Guards of Honour were drawn from the Hongkong Defence Corps, Capt. Stewart commanding (at Blake Pier), and the 74th Punjab (at the Colonial Buildings.) The streets were lined by 60 men of the R.G.A. (Capt. P. H. Davis, M.C., in command); 25 men of the R.E.; 100 men of the H.K.S.B.R.G.A. (Capt. Skilton in command); 100 men of the 2/22nd Punjab; and 50 men of the 1st Garrison Battalion, Manchester Regiment (Capt. Burrell in command).



H. E. SIR REGINALD STUBBS, K.C.M.G.

THE LANDING.

At 9.45, His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., accompanied by his A.D.C., Lieut. McConnell, arrived at Blake Pier by motor. Shortly after His Excellency's arrival, a heavy shower of rain fell and the H.K.D.C. Guard of Honour was instructed to take up its position under the shelter of the pier, as also was the Band of the Police Reserve.

Precisely at 9.55, the launch Victoria came alongside the pier and Sir Reginald Stubbs in Colonial Service uniform, accompanied by his A.D.C., Captain Warner, and his private Secretary, Mr. McGrath, landed, and was received by His Excellency and other officials of the Colony, the Band of the Police Reserve meanwhile playing the National Anthem, and the salute of seventeen guns being fired from the Murray Parade ground.

Sir Reginald Stubbs, accompanied by His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, and His Excellency Major General Ventris, and the A.D.C.s, then inspected the Guard of Honour and afterwards shook hands with officials and Naval and Military officers who were drawn up along the landing stage, and who were introduced by Major General Ventris. Sir Reginald Stubbs appeared to be in the best of health and he made an imposing figure in the brilliant uniform of the Colonial Service, which his fine figure enabled him to carry with the greatest dignity.

After the inspections and handshaking, Sir Reginald Stubbs, his A.D.C. and his private Secretary, proceeded by chair, draped in red and carried by uniformed coolies, with the Indian guard, along the Praya and Statue Square to the

City Hall, followed by the members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, Naval and Military Officers, Consuls and other officials.

AT THE CITY HALL.

With keen interest, citizens of Hongkong, representing every section of the community, awaited at the City Hall the arrival of Sir Reginald Stubbs. The Hall began to fill as early as 9.30 ladies predominating. At 10 o'clock, the boom of guns signalled the landing of Sir Reginald on Blake Pier, a period of about twenty minutes elapsing between then and his arrival at the City Hall.

St. George's Hall was tastefully decorated with palms. The steps leading to the Hall were lined also with palms, the whole atmosphere suggesting a happy occasion. Chairs were arranged on both sides of the Hall, leaving a wide centre aisle.

At the entrance to the Hall, the new Governor was received by the members of the Reception Committee, of which Mr. H. J. Gedge was Secretary, members of the Legislative and Executive Councils, and the committee of the Constitutional Reform Association.

As the Governor entered the Hall, followed by Mr.

THE ADDRESS OF WELCOME.
The address, as read by Sir Reginald Stubbs, was as follows:

My Excellency,
Sir REGINALD EDWARD STUBBS,
Knight Commander
of the Most Distinguished
Order of the St. Michael and St. George.

We, the residents of the Colony of Hongkong, respectfully tender to you our loyal and sincere welcome, upon your arrival here to take up the high office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief, to which it has pleased His Most Gracious Majesty the King to appoint you.

You do not come to us wholly as a stranger, and, during the eight years which have elapsed since you were among us, your record in the service of the Crown has been such as to amply testify to the merit of your promotion to the distinguished position you are about to occupy—enhanced as such merit is by the fact that you have attained the dignity of your office at so early a period of your career as to outvie all precedent in the Annals of the Colony.

Your predecessor was informed, upon his arrival in 1912, that stirring events and momentous changes in the Far East had involved increased responsibilities and difficulty in the administration of the duties of His Majesty's Representative in this important outpost of the British Empire: What then shall be said of the position to-day?

The War has led to the unavoidable postponement of many vital questions; a Victorious Peace, however, now not only justifies our dealing with these questions, but lays upon us greater responsibilities than ever before.

In a Community so complex, a great diversity of views and interests must necessarily exist. We can, however, assure you that it is a Community loyal to the Empire, loyal to the Flag, and loyal to the Throne.—(Applause).

The problems before you are indeed many and varied; their solution will not be easy; but, in grappling therewith, you may rest assured of the earnest support and co-operation of the whole Community; and we wholeheartedly believe in your ability and courage to successfully deal with the situation.—(Applause).

First and foremost among these problems is the Housing Question—one that is no less acute in this distant Colony than is the case in Great Britain. The dredging of the Harbour, we believe to be of paramount importance, in order that this endowment of Nature, upon which the very life of the port depends, may always keep pace with the times and the ever-increasing draught of Ocean-going steamers.

Other questions which we desire to bring to your notice have reference to the following:—

1. The need for increased Hospital Accommodation.
2. The Food Supply of the Colony, especially in regard to Rice.
3. Greater Educational Facilities, both European and Chinese, and it is hoped that the Government will assist more liberally with Grants in aid of Schools for Elementary Education, and that ways and means may be found for the establishment and due maintenance of free Vernacular Schools for Chinese.
4. The early abolition of all restrictions introduced owing to the exigencies of War—except in so far as they relate (subject to Imperial Decree) to the non-admission of Germans into our Colony—and, in particular, the Regulations regarding Import and Export Permits, which, it is widely felt, tend to cause great inconvenience to the General Public and inflict hardship on the Chinese.
5. The need for an important high-powered Commercial Wireless Telegraph Station.
6. The Colony's War Memorial.
7. The facilities to be given for the encouragement of Aerial Transport, with all its great Commercial possibilities.
8. The early completion of the Praya-East Reclamation.
9. The resumption of the Military Establishments on Queen's Road.
10. A thorough investigation into the present system of searching passengers and their luggage on their arrival in and departure from the Colony, with a view to the introduction of improved methods in that relation, and particularly the establishment of direct European supervision, whereby the hardships at present endured in many instances may be removed.

(Continued on Page 8.)

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AN ISLANDER'S DIARY.

[BY "AJAX"]

The individual uppermost to-day in the minds of all of us is our new Governor. He will be talked about for a good many days, and to all appearances he seems to be just the Man for Galway. When I stop to consider His Excellency's lot in life I am inclined to break the Ninth Commandment.

How I should love to be in his shoes and live in the lap of luxury, to be drawn in my rickshaws or carried in my chair by coolies dressed in scarlet, to arrive ceremoniously at public functions to the music of "God Save the King." It must be so delightful to have to send out invitations and arrange garden parties, balls and dinners, to know that you are absolutely indispensable at Government House. Then, again what an enviable training in patience and prudence a Governor gets. Think of the trials in fact that will be daily Sir Reginald Stubbs' and of their ennobling effect on his character.

Sir Reginald Stubbs forms one of the vertebrae in the backbone of the Colony. A nasty jar against any part of that great backbone might result in severe injury to the whole. Therefore, we should overrate his virtues and under-rate his failings. Fault we cannot find with him yet. When fault is found, I trust the sting of reproof in one sentence will be soothed by the oil of flattery in the next. So he will suffer no harm and the general public will understand.

His Excellency Sir Reginald Stubbs has come on a great mission, a charge is laid upon him as upon the prophets of old. He impressed us greatly this morning. His personality impressed the mind of his hearers and yet one felt that he was entirely sincere in his desire to merge himself in his message. Unflinching, rock-like in his determination, he appears to be. He must have been touched by the warmth of his reception; the answering emotion vibrated in his words. He had no cause to fear that he would fail to grip his audience.

It is always interesting to notice the movements in the barometer of popular favour as shown by a Hongkong greeting to a new Governor. I divided them mentally into A1, A2, down to C3. It would be invidious to classify here; suffice it to say that Sir Reginald Stubbs is easily in the A1 class. His speech was simple, masterly and direct. I hope that in spite of a certain reserve in intercourse, a certain aloofness of the self-reliant and rather solitary mind, studying and solving its problems apart and in its own way, he will ever have present with him, influencing all his acts, the consciousness of his representative character, of his duty to be the leader indeed, but without fail the interpreter of the citizens of this Colony. We realise that he does not know us, without any approach to the same intimacy as in Ceylon, but we are sure that, as part of his duty, it is his desire to know as much of us as he can and to judge in some degree for himself of the thoughts and the forces by which we are swayed. To know us and our needs requires, of course, far more time, far more intercourse than were at his disposal to-day.

I do not wish to stress the point too much. After all, the problem for him, the greatest problem, is how far, to what lengths, at what cost and sacrifice the people of

this fair Island will support him in his acts, and who can doubt that ever to his mind and heart since this morning has recurred this thought: "How much of this that I see and hear to-day, how much of the demonstration is real for my purpose; how far can I count upon it to carry me through my ordeal?" Perhaps to that question there can be no final answer except the answer of events.

There is much merry speculation in social and other circles as regards the future career of Mr. Claude Severn. Dame Rumour has been whispering the Governorship of the Straits Settlements for Mr. Severn. Mr. Severn has been in the Colonial Service in the Straits, and this in itself may be a strong recommendation, but there is one serious disqualification which weighs against him. As a bachelor I doubt whether he stands a ghost of a chance to capture the gadi at Singapore! In his position as representative of the King-Emperor, a Governor must be a Benedict. Picture to yourself a Governor without a Lady at Government House to attend to the visitors and guests! Mr. Claud Severn will very shortly be going Home on leave. This portends that something is brewing at the Colonial Office. Probably to be rid of this frivolous (describe it what you please) indictment he may look round at Home and chop chop join the ranks of the Benedicts!

The regime of Mr. Claud Severn, as Officer Administering the Government, was marked by sweet reasonableness. The reason why he became so popular could be summed up in one word—Tact. He never by word or deed annoyed the populace. He avoided all contentious measures, negotiated the *via media* with tact that would have been becoming to a politician seeking the suffrages of a county. Whatever he did, he did *bonne grace*. Hence, his popularity. Sir Henry May was the opposite of Mr. Claud Severn. He courted dissatisfaction because he did only what he considered was right. He was a gruff Irishman, but in that stern exterior reposed a heart that was full of the milk of human kindness. We do not want a Governor who is afraid of taking a step which he thinks will not please the whole population. No Governor can possibly expect to give universal satisfaction and pleasure. All that we ask is that he will not ignore the advice of his counsellors, and not assume the attitude of Rehoboam, what time he answered the congregation that waited on him: "And now whereas my father did laden you with a heavy yoke, I will add to your yoke; my father had chastised you with whips, but I will chastise you with scorpions."

Sir Reginald Stubbs will find the citizens of this Colony among the most reasonable in any British possession. Happily there are no burghers here as in Ceylon and for this he must thank his good luck. Important responsibilities have been thrust upon him in his new position as Governor of such a thriving port as Hongkong, and we all join in wishing him the best of good luck.

FRENCH FLAG INSULTED.
The people of Ems, Germany, have got into trouble with the French authorities for an insult to the flag. A temporary guard-house, on which the French flag was hoisted, was burned down the other day, and the town has been held responsible for the act. Until the culprits are discovered the inhabitants of Ems will have to do without passes.

It is interesting to note that the China and Southern Bank, a Japanese concern, is giving a reception on the 1st of October on the occasion of the opening of the establishment. This building is situated on the New Bund quite near the "Tai Sun Kongsee."

Sunday afternoon saw the outbreak of a fire in the back quarter of the old German hong of Reuter, Brockmann and Co. The Shamen Fire Brigade with apparatus was quickly on the scene and the fire was soon prevented from spreading, little damage being done.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Edwin Smith, of the Chartered Bank, who in August were married in Shanghai, were in attendance during the week-end at the British Consulate, where the registration was effected.

After taking a trip to Japan for his health, Mr. Wm. Farmer, of the Victoria Hotel, Shamen, returned last week-end with his wife, daughter, and youngest son, Master John Farmer, from London. They are staying on the Shamen. It is over five years since the family were out East, having arrived Home before the war commenced.

HARD ON THE CHILDREN.

The changes of season are trying periods for babies and young children. With one day warm and bright and the next day wet and chilly the little ones are especially liable to colds, cramp and colic.

It is of great importance at these dangerous seasons to look after the baby's stomach, neglect being so liable to lead to serious results. The digestion must be kept in good order, the bowels must be kept regular, if the little one's health and progress are to be safeguarded, and for this purpose there is nothing so good as Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy. These pleasant-tasting little Tablets sweeten the stomach, regulate the bowels, break up colds and make baby thrive. They are guaranteed and this guarantee is backed by a Government Analyst's certificate to contain not the slightest particle of opiate, narcotic, or other injurious drug; and to be

equally harmless and helpful to the youngest infant as to the child of 8 years old and more.

Baby's Own Tablets have been successfully used for years in Canada, the United States and elsewhere as a remedy for infantile indigestion, colic, constipation, simple fever, diarrhoea,

colds and worms. They make teething easy, quickly bring natural soothing sleep to pain-racked infants, prove their efficacy from the first dose. Obtainable from chemists, also from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, at 60 cents the vial, post free.

FRESH MILK

The value of pure fresh milk as a perfect diet cannot be over-estimated.

Without fresh milk children cannot thrive.

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Beware of adulterated and impure milk.

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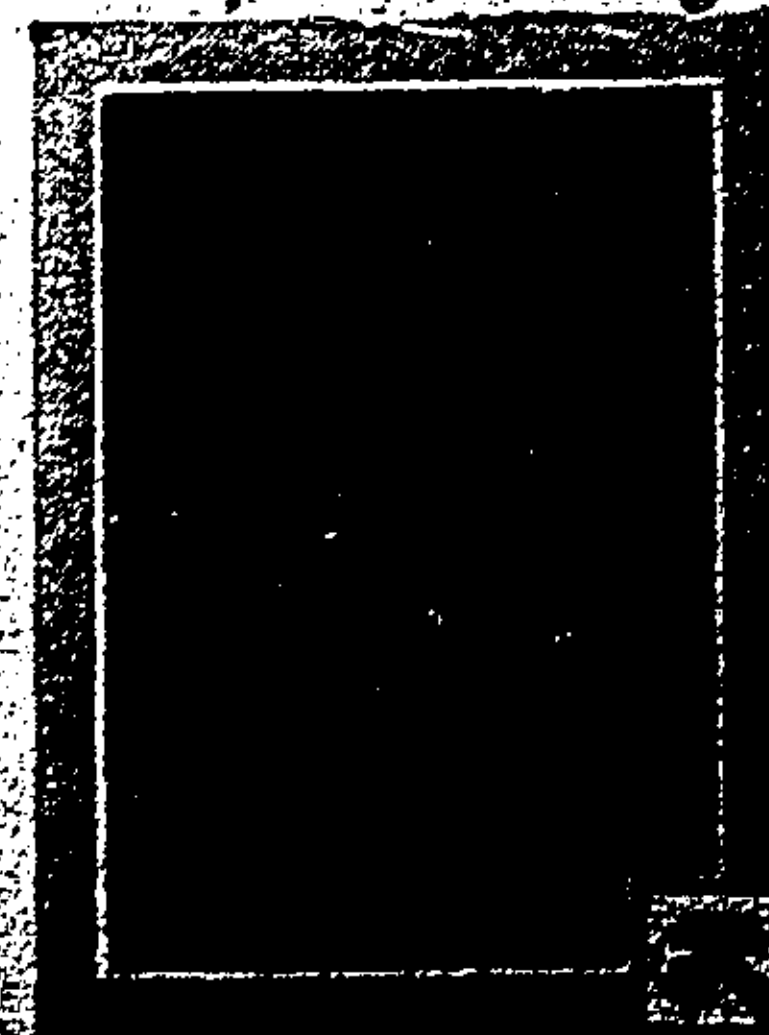
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HE APPRECIATES A HOME BECAUSE HIS NAME IS FAMOUS

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RS	Leave Hongkong about	Due London about
HIVA	1st Nov.	12th Dec.

FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO & ROMBAY.

RS	Leave Hongkong about	Due London about
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FROM	DUE
STEAMERS. HONGKONG. VANCOUVER.	
Empress of Asia	Oct. 2 Oct. 20
Empress of Japan	Oct. 25 Nov. 16
Monteagle	Oct. 19 Nov. 12
Empress of Russia	Oct. 30 Nov. 17
Empress of Asia	Nov. 27 Dec. 15
Empress of Japan	Dec. 20 Jan. 10
Empress of Russia	Dec. 25 Jan. 12

**Owing to Japanese Quarantine Regulations the "EMPEROR OF ASIA," 2nd October, will not call at Shanghai.*

Passage Rates Hongkong to United Kingdom.
 1st Class 1st Cabin 2nd Cabin 3rd Cabin
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For particulars regarding rates, fares, and conditions of service, apply to
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THE SUNSHINE BELT.
 The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.
 S.S. "ECUADOR" 8th October.
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These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable State-rooms (all single and two berths only.)

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the meals and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,
 Apply to—
 Company's Office in
 Telephone No. 141. ALEXANDRA BUILDING. Chater Road.

BANKER & CO.

WEST RIVER PASSENGER SERVICE.

The M. S. "KONG MING" (Captain Wilks), will leave the Young Tai Hing Wharf (Connaught Road West) at 5 p.m. on 9th inst. for Wuchow via West River Ports.

This vessel has excellent European accommodation for first class passengers and was built expressly for the West River trade, being fitted with electric light and fans and is complete with every modern convenience.

An excellent table is provided.

Owing to the excellent accommodation in Wuchow passengers taking the round trip will be allowed to remain on board the vessel without extra charge.

For freight and passage apply to
BANKER & CO.
 1st Floor, Hotel Mansions
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RS	Leave Hongkong about	Due London about
HIVA	1st Nov.	12th Dec.

FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO & ROMBAY.

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FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.
 Sailings from Hongkong—Shanghai to Yokohama and Honolulu.

Steamers	From Hongkong
TERO MARU	2nd Oct. (Omitting call at Shanghai)
SHIRAKI MARU	10th Oct. (from Yokohama)
SHIRAKI MARU	28th Oct.
SHIRAKI MARU	15th Nov.
KOREA MARU	15th Nov.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE
 HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong
SEIYO MARU	4th Nov.

Colours are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
 Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.
 For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to
T. DAICO, Manager.
KING'S BUILDINGS.
 Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

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"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"
 15,000 tons. 11,000 tons. 10,000 tons.

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"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"
 Nov. 1st, 1919. Oct. 11th, 1919. Nov. 22nd, 1919.

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O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.
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HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.
 (Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Quinnabug	A. H. Stewart	TUES. 30th Sept. at 1 p.m.
Medina	FRL	3rd Oct. at 1 p.m.
J. W. Evans	TUES.	7th Oct. at 1 p.m.

* Calling at Swatow Passengers only.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
 For Freight and Passage, apply to
Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
 General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong. (Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	Kwongshang	Thur. 2nd Oct. at d'light
TIENTSIN	Chipsing	Fri. 3rd Oct. at d'light
SHANGHAI	Choyshang	Fri. 3rd Oct. at d'light
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Fri. 3rd Oct. at 8 a.m.
MANILA	Loohsang	Fri. 3rd Oct. at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Chalsang	Tues. 7th Oct. at 3 p.m.
W.wei, C'foo & N'chwang	Loksang	Wed. 8th Oct. at d'light
KOBE	Yatsing	Thur. 9th Oct. at d'light
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri. 10th Oct. at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Lalsang	Tues. 14th Oct. at 3 p.m.

Calcutta Line: The Line has now been re-organized and affords regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

At Swatow have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and fans and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE: Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a full complement of passenger accommodation and through tickets can be obtained for Canton and Shanghai via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE: A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE: Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong and Swatow.

BORNEO LINE: One sailing per month between Hongkong and Swatow by a steamer, leaving on or about 1st Oct. for Swatow.

Cargo taken on through bills of lading for Kanton, Amoy, Swatow and other ports. Through bills of lading are also issued for Swatow and other ports.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.
 All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.
 For Freight or passage, apply to
JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.
 Telephone No. 215.
 General Managers.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

REGULAR SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS FROM HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamers	For	Date of arrival	Date and Time of departure
ST. ALBANS	Melbourne, via Queenland Ports	7th Oct.	Early Nov.

The above steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Saloon Passengers, having been built expressly for Tropical Voyages, and are complete with every modern convenience for Ocean Traveling.

First quality European and Australian wines are carried on each vessel.

For Freight Rates and Particulars apply to
GIBB LIVINGSTON & CO.,
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CAN. C. CO.

NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

REGULAR SERVICE TO ALGERIA

Steamers	From	To
SHANGHAI	Shanghai	2nd Oct. at noon
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	Shanghai	5th Oct. at d'light
SHANGHAI & BANGKOK	Shanghai	7th Oct. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & HONGKONG	Shanghai	7th Oct. at 10 a.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
 Excellent Saloon accommodation and ships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yunnan and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Swatow.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

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 Telephone No. 36.
 Hongkong Sept. 30, 1919.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamers	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tifalip	Japan	30th Sept.	1st Oct.	Java
Tifalip	Shanghai	28th Sept.	1st Oct.	Java
Tifalip	—	—	3rd Oct.	Java

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a fully qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the
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 York Building.
 Telephone No. 1574.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong. (Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	Kwongshang	Thur. 2nd Oct. at d'light
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REGULAR SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS FROM HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

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ST. ALBANS	Melbourne, via Queenland Ports	7th Oct.	Early Nov.

The above steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Saloon Passengers, having been built expressly for Tropical Voyages, and are complete with every modern convenience for Ocean Traveling.

First quality European and Australian wines are carried on each vessel.

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NOTICE

SANITARY BOARD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

To the Owners of Domestic Buildings.

Take notice that under No. 3 of the Domestic Cleanliness and Ventilation By-Laws (as amended), every Domestic Building or part of such building within the Eastern Division of the City of Victoria, and the Eastern Division of Kowloon and New Kowloon, occupied by members of more than one family, except those within the European Reservation or in Kowloon south of Austin Road or those parts of a Domestic Building used as a Shop, Office, or Godown, must be cleaned and limewashed throughout by the owners during the months of October and November.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this Notice means that the houses should be limewashed in respect of all the walls of each room, and cubicles, partitions, stair casings and stair-linings, all ceilings and the undersides of roofs in main building, offices, and servants' quarters and inclusive of verandahs.

The backyard must have its Containing Walls limewashed up to the level of the first floor.

Carved, painted or polished woodwork in good condition, however, need not be limewashed, but must be cleaned.

The Board is prepared to limewash free of charge a limited number of buildings in these divisions. Owners who desire to avail themselves of this offer should apply in writing to the Secretary on or before the 7th of October.

Choice among applicants will be in the absolute discretion of the President.

The Eastern Division of the City of Victoria is bounded on the west by Gilman Street and Peel Street.

Kowloon is divided into the Eastern and Western Divisions by Nathan Road and a straight line drawn from the north and through the Yau-mat-ti service reservoir to the Northern Boundary of Kowloon.

(Sd.) C. M. W. REYNOLDS

Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1919.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co's Steamer "MENTOR"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 30th September.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th Oct., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 30th Oct. or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1919.

NOTICE

We have this day removed our office to 1st Floor, Hotel Manukong, next door to the Hongkong Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.

SNOWMAN & CO.

Hongkong, 29th September, 1919.

Notice is hereby given that the on and after 1st October 1919, Rickhans will run on Caine Road and Braham Road. Rickhans will be at the following places:

1. University
2. Junction of Eupham Road and Centre Street
3. Ashcroft Hospital
4. Junction of Caine Road and Old Railway
5. At top of Glenalee

CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE

Hongkong, 26th Sept., 1919.

NOTICE

Our interest and responsibility in the business hitherto carried on by us under the name and style of W. R. Loxley & Co. at Hongkong, Canton and London. Merchants, ceased on 1st April 1919.

The said business as from that date has been acquired by J. A. Russell & Co., Kuala Lumpur, F. M. S. who have assumed all responsibility for the liabilities of the firm as existing on that date and properly contracted during the period from that date to the present date.

John Montgomery Beattie, Andrew Beattie, Matthew Poole Beattie.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1919.

NOTICE

We have acquired the business hitherto carried on by Messrs. W. R. Loxley & Co., at Hongkong, Canton and London and shall continue to trade under the same firm name and style.

The business having been taken over as a going concern as on the 1st April, 1919, the proper liabilities of the firm as on that date and those contracted since in carrying on the business are assumed by ourselves.

John Archibald Russell, Donald Oscar Russell, Robert Cecil Russell.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1919.

NOTICE

THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER CO., (1918) LTD.

Notice is hereby given to shareholders of the above named Company that the Transfer Books will be closed from Tuesday the 23rd September 1919, until Tuesday the 30th September 1919, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1919.

NOTICE

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

Matriculation, Senior & Junior Local Examinations.

Notice is hereby given that these Examinations will commence on December 8th 1919.

Entry Forms can be obtained on application to the Registrar, and must be returned to him duly filled in together with the fee \$10 (Hongkong Currency) on or before October 15th 1919.

N. TEESDALE MACKINTOSH, Registrar.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1919.

NOTICE

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

Notice is hereby given that the Share Register and Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 1st, to the 6th, prox. both days inclusive.

Warrants for the Interim Dividend can be had at the office of the Company, 2 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on and after the 7th October, 1919.

By Order of the Board, R. M. DYER, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1919.

All persons with the intention of leaving the Colony must have in their possession a VALID PASSPORT. Passengers not in possession of passports will not be allowed to leave the Colony.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

E. D. C. WOLFE, C. S. P.

Hongkong, 5th September 1919.

NOTICE

THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS. The Twenty-third Ordinary Annual Meeting of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2 Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on Saturday 11th day of October 1919 at 12.30 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July 1919.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 1st to 11th October 1919 both days inclusive.

By Order M. MANUK, Secretary.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1919.

NOTICE

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Humphreys Estate and Finance Company, Limited will be held at the Hongkong Hotel on the 10th day of October 1919 at noon, when the subject of the resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 24th day of September, 1919, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

"That the new articles already approved by this meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the Articles thereof."

Hongkong dated the 26th day of September, 1919.

By order of the Board, G. RAPP, Secretary.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY, the 2nd Oct. 1919,

commencing at 11 a.m.

at No. 31 Godown of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd. Kowloon.

34 coils Galvanized Wire Gauge 18, each 1 picul

34 coils Galvanized Wire Gauge 19, each 1 picul

34 coils Galvanized Wire Gauge 20, each 1 picul

34 coils Galvanized Wire Gauge 21, each 1 picul

34 coils Galvanized Wire Gauge 22, each 1 picul

at Godown-L

265 pieces Mild Steel Angles 2" x 2" x 5/16" x 20'23"

at Godown E

147 pieces Mild Steel Angles 2 1/2" x 2 1/2" x 5/16" x 18'

187 pieces Mild Steel Angles 2 1/2" x 2 1/2" x 5/16" x 20'

29 pieces Mild Steel Angles 2 1/2" x 2 1/2" x 5/16" x 21'

59 pieces Mild Steel Angles 2 1/2" x 2 1/2" x 5/16" x 23'

Terms Cash on delivery Geo. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer

SALE of Household Goods and Furniture

commencing at 10.30 a.m. at No. 1 Saifce Terrace (Top Floor), Kowloon.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture comprising—

Teak Sideboard, dinner wagon, dining table and chairs, Ice chest, Filter, Iron bedstead, Teak wardrobe with bevelled mirror, Dressing table, Sewing machine, Japanese Pictures, Electric Lamp, fan and fittings etc. etc. etc.

On view on day of sale. Catalogue will be issued. Terms: Cash on delivery

Geo. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

WISEMAN LIMITED.

The Best Tiffin in town To-day is at

WISEMAN'S.

Usual Price \$1.00

Punch ticket for 30 meals \$25.00.

WISEMAN LTD.

Tel. 407.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office: 6 Des Voeux Road Ck. Hankow Branch: Panoff Building.

FOR THE YEAR TO COME

Provision is made in all things. This applies to your own finances. The best way of providing for the future, freely, is by

OPENING A SAVINGS ACCOUNT WITH US.

SYSTEMATICALLY it will grow to THOUSANDS.

ANTI-THIEF DEVICE.

OF INTEREST TO MOTORISTS.

For the circumvention of motor thieves an ingenious contrivance, which can be fitted to any make or horse-power of motor-car, van, or lorry, has been invented by Mr. C. S. Price a driver of 20 years' experience, and a naval engineer.

The "Price Anti-Thief Device," as it is called, is simply operated. It consists of a box with a Yale lock, which is clamped to the floor of a car, on the opposite side of which there is a clapper bell, to which is attached a drying wheel.

To adjust the device all it is necessary to do is to unlock the box, push back a lever which it contains, and the bell is thus depressed so that the driving wheel is in contact with the brake-drum.

At an exhibition given recently by Messrs. Morgan and Co., of Long-acre, to representatives of Scotland Yard, the large motor insurance companies, and others concerned, it was demonstrated that a car so fitted cannot be moved under any circumstances, when the device is in action, without ringing the bell and thus giving an alarm.

The patent, however, will have to be improved before it is likely to become generally adopted. For one thing the alarm should be much louder—at present it sounds something like a feeble alarm clock—and for another the price of about \$10.10s. will not appeal to many people.

GOVERNOR'S NEW GOVERNOR

(Continued from Page 4)

11. The increase of the Police Force, particularly of the European Contingent thereof, to such an extent as to render that Force efficient to cope with the needs of the Colony.

12. The provision of Band-stands and of more Open Spaces which may sufficiently serve as Recreation Grounds for the residents of this Colony.

13. The maintenance of a fully equipped Band and String Orchestra under European direction to provide a long-felt want.

14. The encouragement of Agriculture by the improvement of existing Communications with the outlying Islands and New Territories.

15. The greater encouragement of Private Enterprise in the outlying Districts of the Colony and the New Territories, more particularly with regard to the terms concerning the sale of Land and the abolition of the hampering restrictions, resulting in vexatious delays in that connection.

Lastly—though it is not therefore to be regarded as the least important of our problems—we trust that you may be pleased to direct your attention to the present Constitution of the Colony and the system of Representation in its Councils—regarding which, Public Opinion is divided; but we are confident that under your guidance, a satisfactory solution of this, as of other questions, will result.

External to the Colony itself, but undoubtedly essential to its prosperity, is the linking-up of the Kowloon-Canton Railway with the Canton-Hankow Railway and the due completion of the latter.

In your consideration of the foregoing and other necessary projects connected with the new era of progress, upon which we feel confident the Colony is about to enter, we again assure your Excellency that you may always rely upon the hearty and loyal co-operation of the whole Community.—(Applause)

In conclusion, we heartily congratulate you upon the bestowal of the outstanding mark of His Majesty's esteem for Your Excellency's capability as an administrator, which has led to this truly auspicious occasion—an occasion, which, we sincerely believe, will prove to be the harbinger of continued happiness and prosperity for the Colony.—(Loud applause.)

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

Sir Reginald Stubbs, replying, said:—Gentlemen,—I thank you very cordially for the welcome which you have extended to me on behalf of the Colony of Hongkong, and for the kind terms in which it has been expressed. My previous personal acquaintance with Hongkong, of which you remind me, was unfortunately of the shortest, but, apart from that brief visit to Sir Frederick Lugard, I have, in the past, been fairly familiar with the problems of the Colony. I served for 13 years in that Department of the Colonial Office which deals with the affairs of Hongkong, and I have had the pleasure of knowing and corresponding with every Governor and Colonial Secretary who has held office in the Colony during the last 20 years.

The conditions of my service for the last six years have made it impossible for me to keep in touch with the affairs of Hongkong, but I may say that I have done my best to revive my former knowledge and bring it up-to-date during my recent stay in England, by a study of the Colonial Office and by discussion with my old friend, Sir Henry May. I trust, therefore, that a very short time will be sufficient to enable me to appear and to feel far less as a stranger than I do at present. You have mentioned in your address a number of matters, many of them of the first importance. You will not, I am sure, either expect or desire me to express any opinion upon them at this stage. Some of them are entirely new to me. On others, I may have formed tentative opinions which will require to be revised and supplemented by local knowledge and the light of local advice before I can communicate them to anybody. For the present, I will only say that I note with pleasure the interest displayed in the important subjects of Housing, Education, Agriculture, and Communications, and not only these matters, but all those to which you have referred, will receive my most earnest attention.

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER. Leaving the City Hall, Sir Reginald Stubbs proceeded to the Council Chamber where, before a joint session of the Executive and Legislative Councils, the oaths of office were administered by the Chief Justice, Sir William Rees Davies, K.C.

Preceded by the Mace Bearer, Mr. E. L. Stainfield, His Excellency entered the Chamber, being accompanied by the Chief Justice and His Excellency's A.D.C. and Secretary. Those assembled in the Chamber were H.E. the General Officer Commanding, (Major General Ventris), Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., the Attorney General, (Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.), the Colonial Treasurer, (Hon. Mr. C. McL. Messer, O.B.E.), the Director of Public Works, (Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G.), Secretary for Chinese

WEDDING

HUTCHISON-JUPP

Much interest was evinced yesterday afternoon in the wedding at St. John's Cathedral, of Mr. Robert Oliphant Hutchison, son of Mr. W. H. Hutchison, J.P., and Mrs. Hutchison, of Kinross, Scotland, and Miss Rose Blenheim Jupp, daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Jupp and Mrs. Jupp of Brighton, Farnham, Surrey. The Cathedral was prettily decorated with armillaries and ferns and was filled with a large congregation representative of the Colony. Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle officiated. Mr. G. S. Archbutt was best man and the Misses Marion Wolfe and Ainsley Hallifax attended the bride. The Hon. Mr. E.D.C. Wolfe gave the bride away.

The bride was attired in a charming gown of cream chambray with pearl trimmings. The embroidered Brussels veil which surmounted the customary wreath of orange blossoms belonged to her mother. Her bridal bouquet was composed of white roses. The going-away costume was of pink voile with hat to match. The maids-of-honour were dressed in cream net with mob caps and they carried baskets of roses. Mr. J. W. White was at the organ.

Subsequently a reception was held at the Hongkong Hotel, where His Excellency the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., expressed felicitations to the happy couple. The handsome wedding cake was made by Wiseman's Ltd. The Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe and Mrs. Wolfe were host and hostess.

The many guests included: Hon. Mr. and Mrs. A. G. M. Fletcher, Sir William and Lady Rees Davies, Mr. Justice Melbourne, Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Hallifax, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Alabaster, Hon. Mr. C. McL. Messer, Dr. C. W. McKenny, Capt. Basil Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. N. L. Smith, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Dodwell, Mr. G. Hastings, Hon. Mr. Ho. Fook, Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Sir Robert Ho Tung, Mr. Ho. Kwong, Mr. H. Percy Smith, Dr. Aubrey, Mr. and Mrs. Stabb, Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Mr. H. Hancock, Mr. H. W. Bird and many other well-known people.

as soon as I feel that my knowledge of local circumstances is sufficient to justify me in attaching any importance to the views and opinions which I am able to form. I note with pleasure your assurance of the continuance of the well-proved loyalty of the Colony to His Majesty's Throne and Empire, and I note also with pleasure and with gratitude the promise of support and co-operation in dealing with the many problems which must necessarily present themselves in the new conditions as a result of the war. I warn you that I am not one of those who regard such promises merely as polite expressions of goodwill to a new Governor. In the Island in which I have served for the last six years I have been accustomed to ask and to receive help and advice from any section of the community whose knowledge of the matter in hand promised to be of use to the Colony, and I shall continue that practice, and, in reliance upon your promise, seek co-operation in any quarter where it will be of service to the public interest. I make no doubt that Hongkong, in common with the rest of the world, will be faced with many and difficult problems in the years which lie before us.

To find under the guidance of Providence and with the co-operation of the various sections of the community such solutions to those problems as may be most conducive to the welfare of Hongkong and of the Empire, will be the great object which I shall place before myself during my administration.—(Applause).

Tea, glass and coal to the extent of 595 tons and coal (1,900 tons) were consigned by the Unnan Maru, an O.S.K. vessel, from Keelung.

The Murato, a Japanese transport, came into port yesterday from Tokuyama. She is anchored off Junk Bay.

Affairs, (Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, O.B.E.), the Captain Superintendent of Police, (Hon. Mr. E.D.C. Wolfe), Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. N. L. Stabb, O.B.E., Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, and Mr. Bullock, M.B.E., Clerk of Councils. The Purine Judge, Mr. Justice Melbourne, occupied a seat on the left of His Excellency.

The Council Chamber and the adjoining room were used for accommodating the general public. In the front bench sat the Consular Body, the remainder of the seating accommodation being filled with well-known residents, a fair sprinkling of ladies being present.

The ceremony was opened by the Clerk of Councils reading the Commission of Appointment, following which the oaths were administered by the Chief Justice. Immediately on the conclusion of these formalities the Police Reserve Band, assembled in the grounds, played the National Anthem and a salute of 17 guns was fired.

This concluded the session. His Excellency later proceeded to Government House.

THE R. N. V. R.

DISBANDMENT BY COMMODORE GURNER

Yesterday the men of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, a section of the Hongkong Defence Corps, were disbanded by Commodore Gurner, after an inspection. The men lined up on the football ground of the Naval yard under Lieutenant Anderson—forty strong, organised two years ago by Commodore Sandeman. Commodore Gurner addressed the corps as follows:—It is with mingled regret and pleasure that I inspect you to-day before you are disbanded. In the early days of your formation you gave much of your spare time to drill etc. to this patriotic work. I think you deserve great credit. Fortunately you have not been called upon to serve except on one occasion which did not materialise. But I am sure you would have acquitted yourselves with distinction had you been called upon. Before dismissing you I should like to extend my thanks to the officers and men for their loyal co-operation and for their regular attendance at parades and drills during all this time. I should also like to thank the instructors for giving their time and labour so freely. In saying good-bye to all the members of this corps I wish you the best of luck in the future. I am sure you will join me in hoping that there will be a good many years before the occasion arises for the formation of another such corps as this. You will be disbanded as soon as you have returned your accoutrements to the headquarters.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The s.s. Khiva (Captain H. W. Potter), the P. and O. vessel that brought H. E. Sir Reginald Stubbs this morning, had on board 3,354 tons of general cargo for Hongkong and 5,180 tons "through". She also consigned 22 bags of mails.

The Burrumbet, a British boat, came yesterday into port with 2,250 tons of coal from Chinwangtao.

The Hop Sang consigned to Hongkong 3,000 tons of coal from Chinwangtao, and the Patriot 2,560 tons of coal, 100 tons of coke and 40 tons of fireclay from same port.

The Tak Sang had on board 605 tons of general produce. She arrived this morning from Haiphong.

The Haimun delivered 930 tons of coal this morning, and the Phranang 2,100 tons of coal.

The Sinking came yesterday from Shanghai with 599 tons of general cargo and 153 deck passengers.

The Loongsang delivered 1,508 tons of general merchandise from Manila, and the Telemachus 2,400 tons from Saigon. The Telemachus had on board 38 prisoners. The Dutch steamer Tjilatjap brought 3,525 tons of cement from Batavia.

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This concluded the session. His Excellency later proceeded to Government House.

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Kowloon Cricket Club was held in the Club Pavilion, last evening, at 5.30.

Mr. R. E. Lindesell, Vice President of the Club, occupied the Chair, and there were present Messrs. D. Harvey, G. Stark, D. Neilson, E. J. Edwards, H. Overy, J. Hyde and L. J. Blackburn (Hon. Treasurer), Mr. E. Abraham (Hon. Sec.) and a large number of members.

The notice convening the meeting and the minutes of the last annual meeting were read by the Hon. Secretary.

The Chairman said:—The report and balance sheet having been in your hands for some days, I will, with your permission, take them as read. The few remarks I have to make before putting them to the meeting will not detain you long. In the first place I know you will all agree with me in regretting the absence of Dr. Forsyth from his accustomed place at this meeting. The latest news of him, I am told is good, or fairly good, but he is not likely to return to Hongkong until the end of next summer. I hope you will elect him as President and that he will be here to take the Chair at the next annual meeting (Applause). Turning to the Report it is very satisfactory to find that our annual membership has increased by 32 since a year ago, and recently we have welcomed back many old and familiar faces of those who have done "their bit for the Empire" and to merit our congratulations on their return (Applause). During the closing months of the year four more members of the Club have given their lives in the good cause and their names will be added to the Club's Roll of Honour. As regards our grounds they are in excellent condition, except for the South Eastern Corner which needs relaying wholly or partly. I am sure you will endorse your Committee's appreciation of the horticultural efforts of Messrs. Robinson, Harvey and Spittles who have kept the approach to the Club House a mass of flowers. With the coming of the Cricket Season we hope to see the new ground extensively used for tennis. I may add that we have recently asked for a Government grant in aid of the development of the waste land between the old and the new grounds.

On the subject of our Pavilion I need say nothing at present; that matter will come up later. As regards sports generally we have had quite a successful year, and I wish particularly to congratulate the Bowls Section on their successful debut. It is a pity that so few of our tennis and golf players emulate the enthusiasm of our bowlers. Personally I regret that bowls is at present beyond my ken since it is the only game at which I have not had the honour of representing the Club. Turning to the balance sheet, I trust that you are satisfied with the figures shown. On the expenditure side you will notice that "Bar" accounts for nearly \$3,000 more than last year. This is due to three reasons—higher price, greater consumption and the inclusion of cheese and biscuits—you will remember the stirring battle-cry at our last meeting "We want free cheese." Printing etc., shows an increase of over \$200 which is almost entirely due to the printing of the new rules and by laws. The Club held three At Homes during the year at a total cost of some \$520. All three functions were highly successful and cannot but have enhanced our reputation for hospitality. I trust that you will approve the expenditure incurred. On the income side, the "Bar" is again to the fore, our receipts therefrom having increased by more than \$3,000, but this is not surprising in view of the much greater use that has been made of the Club by members generally, of the increase in our membership and of the return of many ardent supporters of the Club who have been on the absent members list. Nothing else as regards our income seems to call for comment. I trust that you will agree that a balance of \$1,135.85 of income over expenditure is extremely satisfactory. As regards our balance sheet of assets and liabilities you will notice that we have reduced our overdraft at the Bank by \$800. It now stands at \$1,500, but against that it must not be forgotten that we hold \$6,000 worth of H.K. War Loan. If any gentlemen have any questions to

ask I will now endeavour to answer them.

There being no questions, the Chairman proposed and Mr. L. J. Blackburn seconded that the balance sheet and report be adopted, and the motion was carried.

The Chairman then proposed, and Mr. D. Neilson seconded that Sir Reginald Stubbs be asked to become Patron of the Club in place of Sir Henry May, and the motion was carried.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. C. C. Stark, Dr. Forsyth was re-elected President of the Club.

The Chairman said that as he was going on leave he would not stand for re-election as Vice-President and would propose Mr. A. O. Brown to that office.

Mr. J. Hyde seconded and the motion was carried.

Mr. J. P. Robinson was unanimously re-elected Captain.

On the motion of Mr. W. Elson, seconded by Mr. A. E. W. Davidson, Mr. J. Stalker was elected Vice-Captain. Mr. P. R. Wolf, said that before they commenced to propose names for the offices of Treasurer and Secretary he would like to make a few remarks in regard to the honorarium.

The Chairman—I think, strictly speaking, you should have brought that up in connection with the Balance Sheet.

Mr. Wolf replied that it was with regard to the forthcoming year he desired to make his remarks.

The Chairman—I think you should bring it up later.

Mr. Wolfe stated that he thought the Club, growing as it is and the way they had extended every department, the honorarium to the Treasurer and also to the Secretary was inadequate. He thought he should make those remarks at once as it might have some bearing on the gentlemen who might be proposed, accepting the respective offices.

The Chairman agreed and further discussion was left over until after the election of the Secretary and Treasurer.

The Chairman then proposed and Mr. Wolf seconded the re-election as Treasurer of Mr. E. Abraham and the motion was carried.

Messrs. Blackburn, Stephens and Blenkins were then proposed for the office of Secretary and upon a ballot being taken Mr. L. J. Blackburn was elected.

The following General Committee was then elected by ballot:—

Messrs. H. E. Stevens, J. Ralston, C. C. Stark, D. Neilson, G. Jeffries, J. H. Mead, W. T. Elson and W. Kay.

The following Balloting Committee was then elected by ballot:—

Messrs. D. Nicoll, D. Blenkins, J. H. Mead, J. M. Jack, N. Ralston, D. Harvey, J. Stalker, F. Shroff, A. W. C. Davidson, and L. E. S. Hodge.

The question of raising the subscription with a view to raising funds to erect a new pavilion was discussed. The Chairman said the present pavilion was inadequate and a new one would cost \$25,000, which would have to be raised by debentures. Interest and redemption (within 15 years) would amount to about \$2,350 per year on an average.

The balance sheet for this year showed \$1,183, so if the pavilion was to be erected more money must be raised and that the Outgoing Committee thought could best be done by raising the subscription.

The proposal was to raise the subscription from \$15 a year to \$20 a month for ordinary members, and proportionately for sea-going members. It was not proposed to increase the entrance fee. An extraordinary general meeting would have to be held to decide the matter.

It was decided to call an extraordinary general meeting to discuss the matter, the incoming committee to draft proposals therefore.

Mr. Wolf then said that he thought the honorarium paid to the Secretary and Treasurer was inadequate for the work entailed and that it should be increased to \$500, that is, \$250 each.

After some discussion it was agreed that it be placed on record for consideration at the next annual meeting that the present meeting was of the opinion that the honorarium to the Secretary and Treasurer be increased to \$500, i.e. \$250 each.

A hearty vote of thanks was then accorded the Chairman and the meeting terminated.

DISCOVERER OF RADIUM.

Warsaw.—Mme. Curie, French physicist, who, with her husband, was the discoverer of radium, has been elected professor of radiology at Warsaw University.

"REVELATION"

A WONDERFUL FILM.

The management of the Coronet Theatre is starting on a campaign to demonstrate to the cinema-going public that Metro pictures are the best showing in Hongkong. If last night's special film, "Revelation," is a fair sample of what is to come, the claim made will take a lot of beating. In it, Nazimova, the great Russian actress, is the star, and those who last night saw her for the first time on the film were amazed at the power of her acting and the wonderful versatility she displayed. She is really a most amazingly clever artist. As to the play itself, it is one that ought not to be missed by anyone. It is in seven acts, which comprise an astounding mixture of fun, comedy and sheer drama. In it we see cabaret scenes, life in the Quarter Latin and the inside of monastery life. As the story unfolds, the interest of the audience is intensified, and so well drawn is the play that it is impossible to foresee what is coming next. For clearness of depiction, artistic setting and magnificent acting, Hongkong has never seen a finer film, if so good a one. It tells a story which will appeal to all, and it bears a message which cannot but be uplifting.

Last night the theatre was absolutely crowded, and we are sure that this will be the experience for the succeeding nights of its display.

BOWLS LEAGUE.

AN INTERESTING MATCH.

It will no doubt be remembered that the final match in the Bowls League to be played by the Kowloon Cricket Club with the Kowloon Bowling Green Club, which was to have taken place three weeks ago, had to be postponed owing to inclement weather. This fixture was played off on the K. C. C. ground last Saturday and resulted in one of the most keenly contested games of the League.

There had been very keen competition between the two Clubs all through the League and it was whispered that the Bowling Green Club rather set themselves out to beat their neighbours by a big margin; since it was the first year in which the K. C. C. had entered a team in the Bowls League. Indeed it might be said that both Clubs placed more importance on their individual meetings on the links than on the result of the League. In the first match, early in the League, between the two Clubs, K. C. C. lost by 38 points but so assiduously did the members of the latter team apply themselves to improving their play that in the final match last Saturday the difference was only seven points. At one time it appeared as if K. C. C. would win, since they led by 2 points before tea, but unfortunately they were unable to maintain their position and lost by the points stated. It might be mentioned that although the result of the match could, of course, make no material difference to the result of the League, the spectators were more numerous than at any other match. The teams and scores were as follow:—

First Rink.

K.B.G.C. K.C.C.
J.B. Chapman W.R. Oswald
D. Keith A. Simpson
S. Grey A. G. Pile
M. Mc Ivor P. Lapsley
(Skip) 27 (Skip) 22

Second Rink.

W.M. Johnson L.J. Blackburn
R. J. Dixon G.H. May
G. M. Smyth F. Richmond
D. Harvey J. Gibson
(Skip) 17 (Skip) 19

Third Rink.

L. Grey H. Overy
D. Muir J. Hyde
W. Hedley J. Jack
C. Atkinson G. Gerrard
(Skip) 20 (Skip) 16

Total 74 Total 57

HOME FOOTBALL.

The first results of Home football for the season are just to hand by mail. They are:—

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Heart of Mid. 3 Queen's Park 1
Third Lanark 2 Hibernians 0
Celtic 3 Clydebank 1
Airdrieonians 0 Rangers 1
Falkirk 4 Raith Rovers 1
St. Mirren 2 Hamilton A.C. 0
Dumbarton 1 Ayr United 1
Partick Thistle 1 Greenock M. 1
Kilmarnock 2 Clyde 0
Aberdeen 2 Albion Rovers 1
Motherwell 3 Dundee 1

COMPANY MEETING.

HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY.

The ninth ordinary general meeting of the Hongkong Steel Foundry Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the offices of the General Managers, Messrs. Gordon and Co., St. George's Building, Mr. A. G. Gordon (General Manager) presided and there were present:—Messrs. F. Maitland, C. D. Wilkinson, J. M. Gordon, A. G. Barrett, E. J. Chapman, A. Keating, M. W. Mark, and W. A. Button (Manager).

The Manager read the notice convening the meeting, after which the Chairman said:—

Gentlemen.—The report and accounts having been in your hands for some time, I will follow the usual course and with your permission take them as read. The balance at credit of Profit and Loss account after allowing for the Interim Dividend of \$9,000.00 paid in December last including the balance of \$7,153.60 brought forward from last year is \$38,479.55. Your General Managers propose to deal with this amount as follows:—

To pay a final dividend of \$1.00 per share \$9,000.00
To pay a Bonus of \$1.00 per share 9,000.00
To place to Reserve Fund 15,000.00
To carry forward to credit of next year's account 5,479.55

This appropriation we hope meets with your approval.

There is a slight alteration which we propose to make in the account: that is to place to the credit of Reserve Fund only \$10,000 instead of \$15,000 and to write off \$5,000 from the Building Account. We hope this will also meet with your approval.

Future Prospects.—Negotiations are in progress for the development of the Company's operations on a very large scale. At present I am not in a position to make any definite statement, but I may say that, during my visit to England and America, your interests have not been neglected. With the Electric Furnaces for smelting and melting purposes which will be working shortly, there is no reason to doubt that the Company will be able to compete, both in quality and in price, for finished work, against home or foreign production. (Applause).

Management.—During the year under review an expert manager (Mr. Button) has been engaged to take control of the Works, and supervise the erection of the new Electric Furnace Plant now on its way to Hongkong, and which we hope is only a forerunner of the great expansion mentioned elsewhere in the report.

Wonderful Steel From Chinese Ore.—A few years ago a large quantity of Iron Ore, an unlimited quantity of which can be obtained by us, was taken from the Mines in Kwangsi and Kwangtung provinces, and dispatched to America, but owing to the war, nothing could be done. Now the matter has been taken up in earnest, and the ore treated scientifically. Steel, constructed therefrom, which may be driven through a piece of wrought iron over an inch thick, that is hard enough to cut glass like a diamond, and yet so flexible that it may be bent without breaking, is surely a wonderful creation. This steel has a wide temperature range, as it may be heated anywhere between 1650 and 1950 degrees Fahrenheit, and yet give good results.

Personal.—In conclusion, I am sorry to feel I may not be here to see the consummation of my life's work. My medical advisers warn me that I must take, at no very distant date, a long needed rest. The pioneer work though I feel is almost completed, and when I go, I shall do so with full confidence that the present progress of the Company is well assured, in the hands of younger and more active men, with all the newest methods to help them out.

I can think of nothing more that will be of interest to shareholders, but if there are any questions, I shall be pleased to answer them after the adoption of the report and accounts. Gentlemen, I beg to propose that the report and accounts as presented be passed and adopted, with the alterations I have mentioned.

Mr. F. Maitland, seconding, said: I have much pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report and accounts and in doing so congratulate the management on the fine result. We are again receiving a handsome return in dividends and

A WATER BOMB DISPUTE.

KOWLOON CASE AT MAGISTRACY.

At the Magistracy this morning, before Mr. R. E. Lindesell, Olga Marie Edwards summoned Sidney Edwards, her husband, on a charge that on August 13, at Nathan Road, Kowloon, and on various other occasions, he was unlawfully guilty of persistent hostility to the complainant and the complainant therefore applied for an order that she shall not be any longer bound to cohabit with the defendant.

Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. A. Hall, of Messrs. Lo and Lo, represented the defendant.

Mr. Hall asked for an adjournment, since he had only just received his instructions.

Mr. Shenton asked that the evidence of Dr. Strahan should be taken, as the witness was a very busy man.

Dr. Strahan said he resided at Nathan Road, Kowloon, with his wife. On August 11 last, he was called by his wife, at about 10.30 p.m., the cause being a woman shrieking on the third floor of the building. He went to the third floor. He noticed broken flower pots in the road below. When he got to the third floor he saw a Chinese constable standing in the passage. Then he saw Mrs. Edwards in a state of great agitation, standing in the hall. She was crying. Mr. Edwards said that her husband tried to throw her over the verandah. Mr. Edwards seemed to be very excited and said "She is a bad woman." He did not notice any bruises on Mrs. Edwards at that time. He suggested that she should go back to her parents. She said it would be no use. He suggested to the policeman that defendant should either be taken to the Police Station or be looked after. Mr. Edwards was very excited and he went down into the street. Witness went back to his flat and telephoned to the police. Complainant went to witness' office on August 13, and he examined her. He found bruises on the arms and leg and abrasions of the skin. He considered that the complainant had been assaulted at some time prior to August 13.

Mr. Hall hereupon asked that the case be adjourned.

His Worship adjourned the hearing until 2.15 p.m. on Thursday next.

BOCHES IN NORTH CHINA.

Our Tientsin contemporary, the N.C.D. Mail, states that amongst the passengers from Peitaiho who reached Tientsin on the 17th inst. were several able-bodied Boches who were obviously persons who ought to have been deported. How they managed to evade it is a bit of a mystery, but queer things can be done in this country which would not be possible elsewhere.

HOMESTEADS IN PHILIPPINES.

Two thousand acres of government land on Kanai will be opened for homesteading in 1920. This announcement was made by Land Commissioner C. T. Baily upon his return to Manila from the Garden Island recently. The land in question is in the Wailua district, where there is still a considerable area to be homesteaded. The opening of the Kanai land, says the commissioner, is directly in line with the policy of the present administration to open at least one homestead area each year.

bonus, together 30%, and beside the Company's financial position is being strengthened by the substantial sum of \$15,000—

or rather as altered by the Chairman, to \$10,000 to Reserve and \$5,000 off Building. It is with much regret that we have just heard that our General Manager, Mr. A. G. Gordon, will at no distant date, under medical advice, have to take a long needed rest, and it is my sincere wish that this Company, brought to its present flourishing state by his long years of hard and untiring work, will continue its successful career and that Mr. Gordon will enjoy a well earned rest for many years to come. (Applause).

The Chairman.—Thank you, gentlemen.

The Chairman proposed the re-election of Mr. C. E. Brown as auditor at a remuneration of \$200.

Seconded by Mr. Wilkinson and carried.

The Chairman announced that dividend warrants were ready, which concluded the business.



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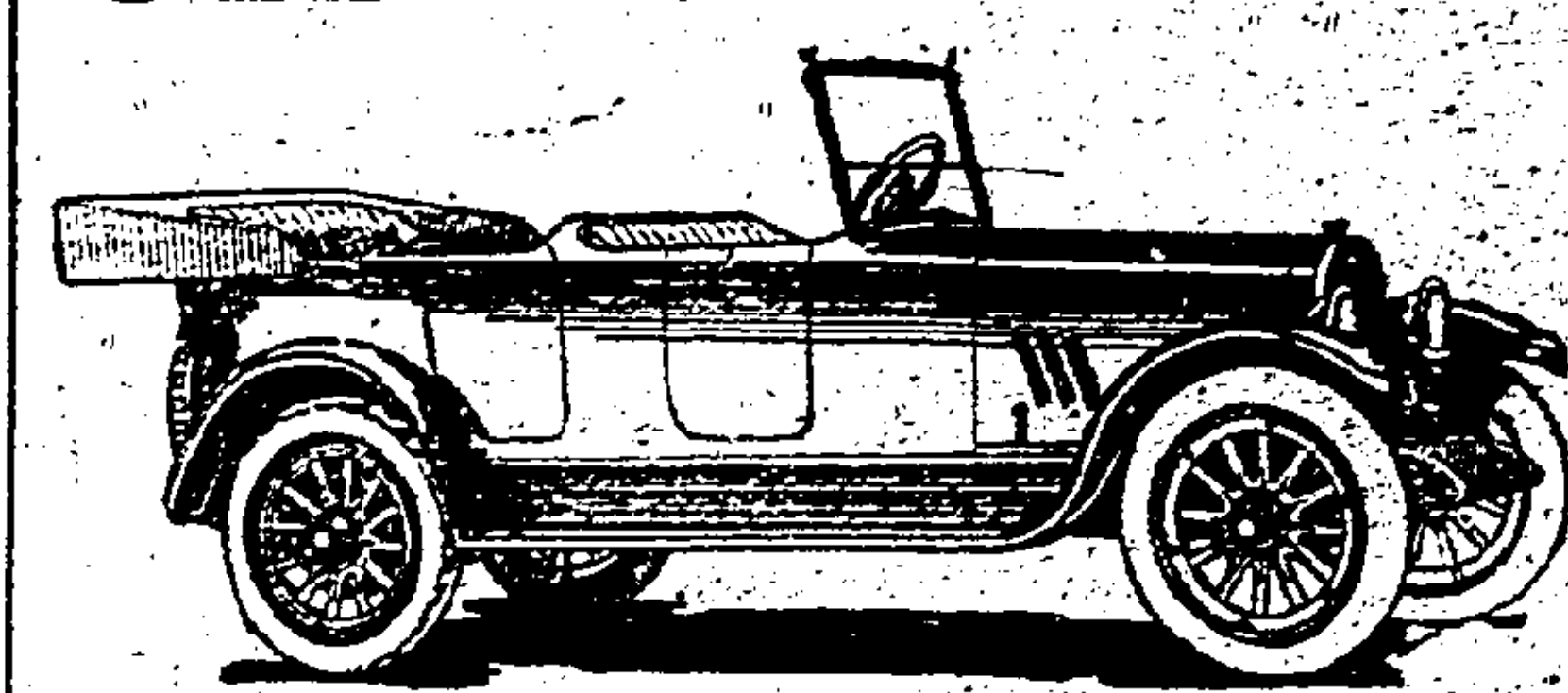
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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS. A NEW INSTITUTE FORMED.

Steps have recently been taken in Paris to found an Institute of International Affairs, with, at for the work drawn up by Lord the outside branches in Eton, Eton, and America. The editorial work of this organization of the British branch prize has been entrusted to Major in the hands of a committee, Temperley, who was until presided over by Lord Robert the outbreak of war. Cecil. The object of the Institute History and Fellow of the Royal Society is to promote the knowledge of Cambridge. His new service in and general interest in, intern-Gallipoli, and has served in the national affairs, and steps have British Peace Delegation in Paris already been taken by the British authorities to the affairs of and American founders of the the Southern River.

THE RAILWAY STRIKE

It is reported that the Welsh railway strike, steel plant and various collieries are closing down in consequence of the railway strike.

Mr. Thomas, in an interview, said he was anxious for settlement, but the attempt to turn the dispute into any other than a labour question was complicating the situation and making it dangerous. He definitely refused to widen the issue.

The situation on the railways has somewhat improved. For example the South-western Railway is running a train to Portsmouth and Southampton this afternoon and hope to run trains to West England tomorrow, also to extend the restricted suburban service.

The Brighton Railway ran four trains between London and Brighton yesterday. The manager states that an half hour train service on the electric lines is already assured. Many are volunteering their services.

The 8.45 Folkestone train left Victoria this morning as usual. A train left Euston at midday for Crewe because the driver lives at Crewe and wished to return home.

It is officially stated that the traffic situation is unchanged. Food distribution arrangements are proceeding smoothly. Offers of service are pouring in from all quarters and arrangements are being completed to make immediate use of volunteers.

The Executive of the London Bus and Tramwaymen's Union to-day recommended that the men work another twenty four hours in accordance with Mr. Thomas Bromley's desire. The resolution declared the justice of the railwaymen's demands and expressed the intention to recommend the Transport Workers' Federation to make the question a national one unless the Government immediately tries to arrange a settlement with the railwaymen.

LORD FRENCH AND MR. ASQUITH.

Referring to Lord French's statements, cabled on 18th inst., Mr. Asquith, who has returned from Italy, has written to a correspondent pointing out that he had only entered into the controversy with Lord French when the latter proceeded to falsify history, apparently in pursuit of a vendetta against the fame and memory of Lord Kitchener, to whom Lord French was under strong personal obligations. Mr. Asquith says he does not qualify by one word his speech of 3rd June. He adheres to his belief in the accuracy of Lord Kitchener's version of the conversations with Lord French, which the latter denies.

A PRO-GERMAN RUSSIAN.

Stockholm, Sept. 28. It is reported from Helsingfors that a Russian General who escaped to Finland declares Petrograd and Moscow are directly communicating with Berlin. German General Staff Officers are leading the Bolshevik troops. The Germans are working to establish a monarchic-pro-German Russia.

GERMAN PACIFIC ISLANDS.

Melbourne, Sept. 28. The Federal House of Representatives has passed a Bill ratifying the so-called Nauru Agreement, providing that control of ex-German Islands in the Pacific south of the equator shall pass to Australia and New Zealand, whilst those north of the equator go to Japan.

PARIS THEATRES STRIKE.

Paris, Sept. 28. The Entertainments Federation has decided on a general strike of employees at all entertainments, including theatres, except cinemas and a few theatres which signed an agreement with the Federation for payment of the minimum wage and employment of only unionists.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Sept. 26. Messrs. Montagu's report dated Sept. 25 says supplies from America are still scanty but are rather more in evidence, but the demand especially for forward delivery is easily absorbing the offerings and with China purchasing here as well as in America the firm tone of the market has been maintained. To-day's price of 63½ is apparently a record. Shanghai exchange is 63½ tael. Silver is steady.

London, Sept. 27. Silver is quoted 62½d., speculative selling.

AMERICAN GOLD EXPORT.

New York, Sept. 25. Gold to the value of \$400,000 is engaged for export.

SHRINE ON EDINBURGH CASTLE ROCK

The Duke of Atholl and Lord Carmichael, chairman and vice-chairman, respectively, of the Committee appointed by the Secretary for Scotland to consider the possibility of the utilisation of Edinburgh Castle as the site of a Scottish National War Memorial, the Castle being no longer required for military purposes, other than the retention of an adequate guard, have recently published their report.

The Committee, after consultation with Sir Robert Lorimer, A. R. S. A., have unanimously arrived at the conclusion that the Castle Rock is an eminently suitable site for such a memorial. It is proposed that the memorial itself should take the form of a building which should be erected round the apex of the Rock—a building not consecrated according to the ritual of any Church, but one which would always be open for meditation and prayer, and which would be dedicated in all reverence to the memory of those who have given their lives in this war.

While it is proposed that the building should occupy this commanding position, the Committee are fully conscious that it must be in strict harmony with and conform to the general contour of the existing buildings. It is not proposed that it should in any way dominate the Rock.

In the report there are details of further proposals for the adaptation of the principal buildings of the Castle to various purposes. One would serve as a Hall of Record, where the names of distinguished Scottish sailors and soldiers of all ratings and ranks, who have served in any war theatre, would be recorded. Another would form a repository for the trophies of Scottish regiments. A third would provide a home for the great national collection of the Society of Antiquaries. These adaptations would not involve the removal of any ancient or historic building, but it is proposed to pull down various cook-houses and other offices, the disappearance of which should be a distinct improvement to the Castle.

The Committee feel that the historic interest of the Castle cannot fail to be enhanced by the presence of a shrine which will remain for all time a monument of patriotic self-sacrifice on a scale hitherto unknown, and they are of opinion that no site in all Scotland could be as suitable for the memorial which Scottish national feeling demands.

The scheme has the approval of the King, Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, Sir Douglas Haig, and every Scottish regiment. We commend it to the generous support not only of the relations of those who have fallen but of the Scottish people in general.

BRITISH JOURNALISM.

A DANISH TRIBUTE.

Copenhagen.—Sixteen British journalists, representing the London and Provincial Press, arrived here recently. The visit is being made the occasion of a demonstration of the most friendly feelings towards Great Britain and the British Press.

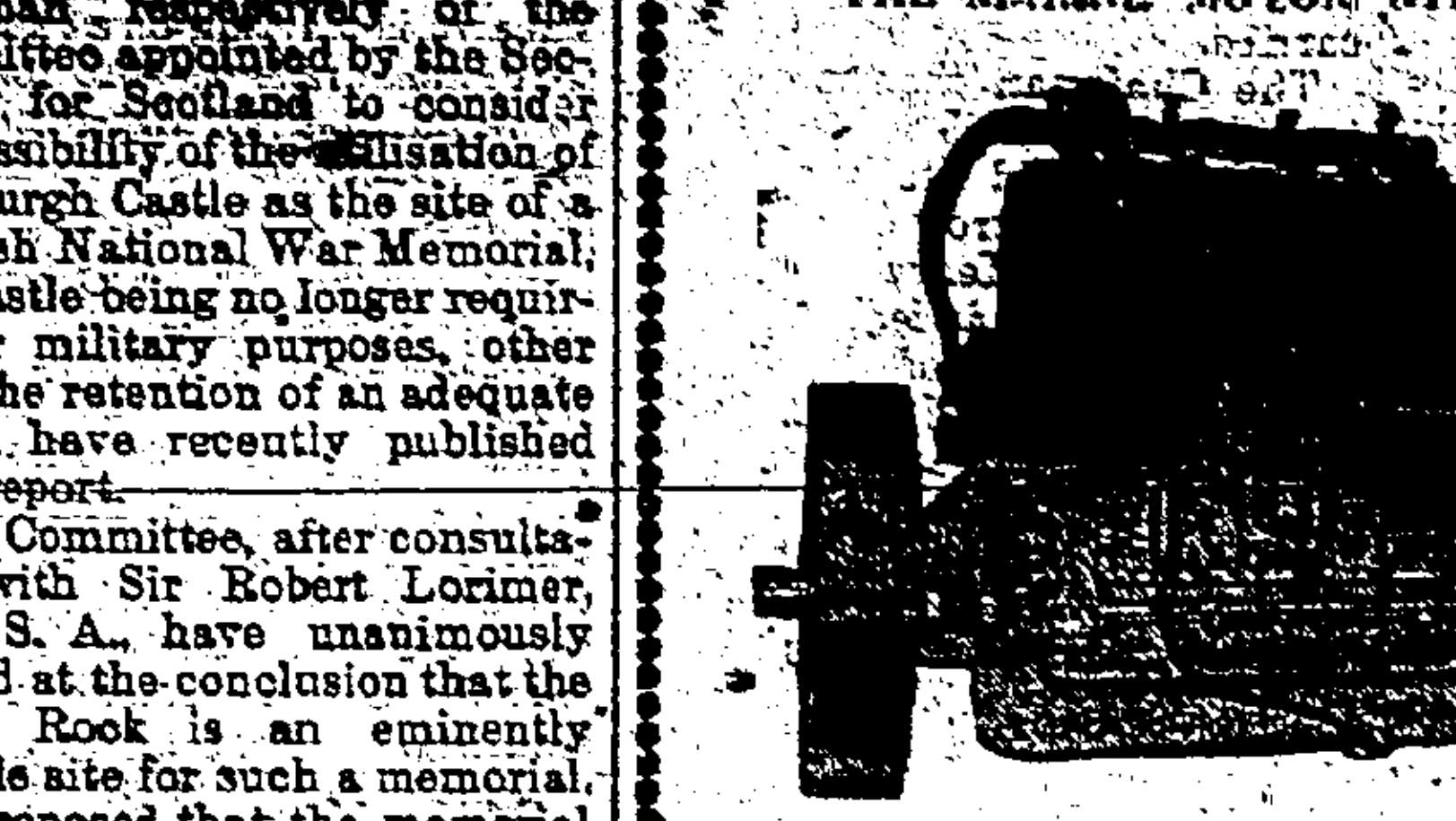
During their stay at the Skaw the British journalists visited the graves of the British sailors who perished in the battle of Jutland. They were greatly pained at the contrast between the nameless graves of the British—carefully tended though they are by the kindly Danes—and the fine granite monument erected by the German Government to the memory of its seamen "who died here as heroes for their German Fatherland."

Entertaining the British journalists at luncheon, at the Foreign Office, the Foreign Minister, M. Eric de Sezenius, said that at this moment of their history, when the Danish people felt more than ever what they owed to the Allied Powers, and especially to the great British nation, he was happy to welcome so many distinguished representatives of the British Press. He felt sure that the visit would be successful and would happily promote good relations between Denmark and the United Kingdom. The Danes had learned to recognize in British Pressmen the keepers of the greatest traditions in newspaper work in the world. He concluded by bidding them welcome to Denmark.

Mr. Dickinson, the Chief Editor of Reuter's, replied. Mr. Cecil Roberts subsequently proposed the Minister's health. The British Minister, Sir Charles Marling, was among those present.

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VESSELS ARRIVED

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Khiva, 5403, Br. Capt. Patter, London, Mc. Mc.—Mooring.—Wharf.
Hopsang, 1309, Br. Capt. Ferguson, Chin Wan Tao, J. M. Mooring.—B 23.
Patriot, 1634, Br. Capt. Le Brum, Chin Wan Tao, Moller.—Mooring.—A 28.
Takesang, 977, Br. Capt. Picknell, Haiphong, J. M.—Mooring.—C 41.
Haimun, 641, Br. Capt. Page, Haiphong, Po Shun.—Mooring.—C 17.
Phanang, 1022, Br. Capt. Nicol, Hongay, C. Clark.—Mooring.—B 22.
Sinkiang, 1616, Br. Capt. Eedy, Shanghai, B. & S.—Mooring.—B 5.
Telemachus, 1030, Br. Capt. Bentley, Saigon, Wo Fat Heng.—Mooring.—B 2.
Tijlajap, 3359, Dut. Capt. Hapmore, Batavia, J. C. J. L.—Mooring.—A 21.
Unnan Maru, 1340, Jap. Capt. Nishida, Keelung, O. S. K.—Mooring.—A 32.

VESSELS CLEARED

Burrumbet for Canton.
Liangchow for Bangkok.
Khiva for Yokohama.
Taming for Manila.
Kwong Tai for Shanghai.
Haitan for Foochow.
Choyang for Canton.
in Wae for Hothow.

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Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

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Straits—Per YOKOHAMA M., 1st Oct.
Straits—Per TENSIN MARU, 1st Oct.
Japan—Per ATSUTA MARU, 2nd Oct.
Japan—Per TSUYAMA MARU, 2nd Oct.
Straits—Per HOSEI MARU, 2nd Oct.
Shanghai—Per YINGCHOW, 2nd Oct.
Shanghai—Per PORTHOS, 2nd Oct.

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-MORROW

Macao—Per SUI AN, 1st Oct., 8.30 a.m.
Fort Bayard—Per HOK CANTON, 1st Oct., 9 a.m.
Japan via Batavia—Per TJIT-ARDEM, 1st Oct., 2 p.m.
Shanghai, North China & Japan via Moji—Per KHIVA, 1st Oct., 3 p.m.
Macao—Per CHUEN CHOW, 1st Oct., 4.30 p.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per MENTOR, 1st Oct., 5 p.m.
Hoihow & Pakhoi—Per KAM YING FAT, 1st Oct., 5 p.m.

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K. Docks	182
Shai Docks	120
N. Engineerings	331
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS	
Centrals	109
H.K. Hotels	120
L. Invest.	123
H. phreys Est.	9.40
K. Loan Lands	46
L. Reclamations	175
West Points	90 s. 93
COTTON MILLS	
Ewos	4375
Kung Yiks	334
Lan Kung Mows	3250
Oriental	3250
Shai Cottons	3240
Yangtzepons	3173
MISCELLANEOUS	
Cements	7.90
China Borneo	123
Do. Light	7 1/2 new 3 1/2
China Providents	834
Dairy Farms	28
Electric H.K.	84
Electric Macao	34
Hongkong Ropes	30
Hk. Tramways	84
Peak Trams, old	7
Do. new	80 cts.
Steam Laundries	34
Steel Foundries	1034
Water-boats	1512
Watsons	6
Wm. Powells	12
Wisemans	29

Hongkong, Sept. 30, 1919.

METEOROLOGICAL

Day On date On date.	
Barometer	29.83 29.83
Temperature	83 73 73
Humidity	69 80 79
Wind Direction	W. CALM E
Force	2 0 3
Weather	0 0 0
Rain	0.00 0.00 0.02
Highest open air Temperature on the	29th 86
Lowest	3 78
H. K. Observatory, Sept. 30, 1919.	
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.	

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